FOIPA COVER SHEET

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT: (COINTELPRO)

NEW LEFT

BUTTE DIVISION

100-449698-7



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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MAY 1963 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 4/27/71

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM),
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed for Bureau information is a letter to UM President PANTZER from a "Concerned Taxpayer" and President PANTZER's reply. Both letters concern the appearance of attorney WILLIAM M. KUNSTLER on the UM campus, originally scheduled for 4/21/71, and subsequently postponed until 4/23/71.

"UM Profiles" is published by the UM Information Services.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc.1) (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(3)

ST 101 -1-35

12 MAY 3 1971

NEW LEFT

MAY 12 1971

5010-106-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kunstler Speech Defended

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Although the appearance of controversial speakers on campus has been infrequent over the years, such occasions do stimulate a relatively small but vocal public reaction. In the interest of showing "both sides of the coin," we present below both a representative letter to President Robert T. Pantzer protesting the scheduled address (April 22) of William Kunstler, a defense attorney at the Chicago Seven trial, and a typical response by the president.*

Dear President Pantzer:

As a Montana taxpayer, I strongly protest your bringing William Kunstler to the campus to speak to the student body.

Why is it such people are paid to advocate anarchy, revolution, rioting and arson to our young people? And, why is such a man, who confuses and degrades the minds of students, permitted to speak in a building provided by us taxpayers?

I read where Dick Gregory also has appeared on the campus. When will the conservative side get its chance to appear?

It is deplorable that our nation's campuses have become known as a stronghold for the radical movement. It is even more unfortunate that our University in Missoula is sometimes labeled as too liberal and permissive.

You, as president of the University, have the power and the responsibility to prevent revolutionaries from preaching subversion in Montana. I urge you to take every step possible to cancel the appearance of William Kunstler.

Sincerely,

Concerned Taxpayer

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2-UM Profiles
Missoula, Montana

Date: 4/71
Edition: Monthly
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 100-~~5435~~
Submitting Office: Butte

☐ Being Investigated

100-44[illegible]-7-35

ENCLOSURE

Dear _____:

This is in answer to your letter regarding the scheduled appearance of William Kunstler at the University of Montana.

As a former practicing attorney, I am quick to admit that Kunstler would not be among my selection of individuals to address this campus community.

However, as an educator and a firm believer in the democratic process, I must and will continue to support the right of students to make their own choice of speakers through the framework of student government. President Nixon has said many times in the past year that we must make every effort to preserve the campus as a stronghold of freedom of expression.

I believe, too, that it is an important part of the educational process for students to be exposed to a broad spectrum of ideas, and I suggest our young people would be seriously handicapped in society by four years of exposure only to ideas which are accepted by the majority.

From another standpoint, it would seem futile to censor a speaker such as Kunstler on this campus when his words remain uncensored in bookstores, on news and magazine stands, and on network radio and television.

Kunstler's appearance has been arranged by Program Council, a representative body of student government. He will be paid from student funds, and his address will take place in the student-funded University Center. There is absolutely no involvement of state monies.

I should point out that Program Council has provided an excellent lineup of speakers in recent years, since 1969, including Paul Ehrlich, Ralph Nader, Jesse Unruh, Senator Mark Hatfield, Senator Strom Thurmond, John Ciardi and Robert Pierpoint, to name a few. I also suggest it is significant, and unlike the situation on most college campuses in the United States, that the students invite the Montana public to these programs with no admission charge.

In closing, I offer my assurance that I share your deep concern for both this institution and the young people attending classes here. It has been our experience that students have demonstrated maturity and responsibility regardless of the type of speaker, and I have confidence that this favorable atmosphere will prevail in the future.

I thank you for your letter. I will see that a copy is forwarded to Program Council.

Sincerely yours,

Robert T. Pantzer

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :	DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)	DATE:	4/21/71
FROM :	SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)		
SUBJECT:	COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT		

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan, C. D.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO (UI),
MOSCOW, IDAHO

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed for Bureau information is an article and cartoon that appeared in the 4/14/71, issue of the "Idaho Argonaut," UI student newspaper. The article is a reprint from the "Berkeley Tribe" and indicates it was prepared by the staff of the National Lawyers Guild, Regional Office, Los Angeles, California.

(2) - Bureau (Encs.2) (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(3)

ST-113
REC-26

APR 26 1971

NEW LEFT

1 - ENCLOSURE

57 MAY 20 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

When the FBI calls

What to do

from the Berkeley Tribe

Information is a crucial ingredient in the fuel that runs the engine of repression. It is important for us to recognize that not all the information that the pigs obtain comes from bugs and agents. Sometimes we sisters and brothers of the movement supply the information.

This is how it happens. Some of us get scared when an FBI agent appears at the door. We answer a few "simple" questions because we are afraid not to—afraid of committing some crime by not talking. Our fear in this situation distorts our judgment.

There is no law requiring us to talk with an FBI agent. No crime against the State is committed when the agent is brushed off and the door shut immediately. However, a crime against our people is done when we deal with the situation by answering any of the Fed's questions.

No FBI agent asks idle questions; there is no such thing as small talk with a pig. A long answer, a short answer, a truthful answer, a lying answer—any of these will supply some sort of information which is of use to the State. The FBI visitor may be out to make a case on you, or a sister, or a brother—and you have "sung" if you say anything more than: "Call my lawyer. Goodbye."

Sometimes when we open the door unafraid and ready to brush the pig off, we get caught by an old interrogation trick. The FBI agent says, "We have some information which tends to implicate you in (such and such) a

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 5

Idaho Argonaut
UI
Moscow, Idaho

Date: 1/ /71
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE 100-447861-1

bombing. If you could answer a few questions, I'm sure we can straighten things out." Your mouth drops; your mind boggles: "Shit man, I didn't do that."

Suddenly you've lost your cool and you're only too glad to tell the pig where you were on Thursday night and who you were with. Maybe that's all he wanted to know—where you were and if (x) was with you. And, you've given him the information. Even two-bit gangsters in grade B movies don't fall for that one.

Some others of us are not afraid when the FBI comes—in fact quite the reverse. We are so arrogant about our wits and the Fed's stupidity that we invite the pig in to ask his questions, and find out what the enemy is up to. Fat chance. Our very questions give the pig information which he might never stumble over. Behind each question is a body of information which may well be revealed in the question itself or in a series of questions. Some of our brothers have reported on an interview: Man, was that a dumb pig. He didn't know what he was looking for. There are several names for that kind of arrogance.

What should we do when the FBI comes to call? It's really pretty simple. Experience has shown that the best response after the caller identifies himself and flashes his badge is to say "That's nice and if you have any question, I'll listen to them in my lawyer's presence. She (or he) is (so and so). So long."

Don't let him in. Don't be afraid. Don't be tricked. Don't be arrogant. Any talking you do may sound like singing.

The history of struggle is filled with cases of sisters and brothers sent to jail and to death on "frame-ups" based on just enough circumstantial information to give an aura of credibility to the State's charges.

Another line of FBI investigating to anticipate is the visit to a third person: a parent or friend, or employer. Where possible, it is helpful to talk with someone likely to be contacted, and let them know the best way to deal with FBI visitors. Bits and pieces of information from nervous employers and upset parents may make up a mosaic of trouble for one of us. So, try to anticipate the problem and handle it ahead of time with enough tact and humor to ease the situation.

Somehow, along with everything else we must do, a balance should be struck between silly paranoia and naive obliviousness. Long before we are ready, the pigs are moving against us. The State in its seriousness forces us to be ever more sophisticated about defending ourselves. Perhaps the first step in learning about weapons is how to engage the safety of our mouths.

Prepared by the staff of the
National Lawyers Guild Regional Office
Los Angeles, California

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)



'J. EDGAR? SOME OF US BOYS DOWN IN CONGRESS WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS YOUR POSSIBLE..ER..RETIREME...'

Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-441762-1 34

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 4/7/71

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

REC-22

ROCKY MOUNTAIN COLLEGE (RMC),
BILLINGS, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed for Bureau information is an article from the "Billings Gazette," Billings, Montana, daily newspaper, issue of 4/4/71. The article contains the viewpoint of Dr. ROBERT MERRILL HOLMES, chaplain and associate professor at RMC. Most of the information appears to be taken from an article published in "Together" magazine.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc.1) (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(3)

REC-22

EX-112

NOT RECORDED
18 APR 12 1971

NEW LEFT

316
APR 22 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Some 'Pretty Lies' About Universities

By CHRIS C. MEYERS
Gazette Staff Writer

Just as Betty Friedan made Americans aware of the "feminine mystique" so should they be aware of another bunch of "pretty lies" about the university system.

So says Dr. Robert Merrill Holmes, chaplain and associate professor at Rocky Mountain College. In an article published in "Together" magazine, Holmes describes the myths calculated to dissuade the university from deviating too far from its socially prescribed roles. He calls these "pretty lies" the "university mystique."

One such lie, he says, is the monastic image of the university —the view of the campus as a sanctuary within whose cloistered walls mystery is pursued with curiosity.

"This image implies that if the university were to break out of her academic parlors and participate in the community, this would be somehow unbecoming and threaten to corrupt her more maternal responsibilities," he says.

ANOTHER "pretty lie," says Holmes, is the "county agent image" of the college which suggests the college's purpose is to produce teachers and technicians and to research matters which business or government deem urgent.

"Hence the university becomes the service station of society," says Holmes.

Neither of these lies is altogether false. Each emphasizes an essential element of the university's mission, says Holmes. But just as a woman should realize she must not feel limited to childbearing and meal planning, so should the university and the culture realize that the school's responsibilities do not stop at producing people to man the necessary stations of the land.

Prime target of most current criticism against the university, says Holmes, is not the quality of education or relevance of the curriculum. Rather it is those activities that call into question some generally accepted pattern of thought of American society.

"The resignation of a valuable faculty member can go unnoticed," says Holmes. "But conduct a seminar on 'living patterns alternative to traditional marriage relationships' or sponsor a lecture by an acknowledged Communist or Fascist and the horror of the surrounding public will be matched only by the dismay of the college's public-relations department."

HOLMES SAYS it is ironic that the public criticize controversial investigation when it happens at a university. "Actually," he says, "it is at the university that investigation of philosophies should take place."

"Controversial presentations should be in a format that provides for rebuttal and cross examination," says Holmes. "There is no reason why any thesis relative to a live issue and presented by a knowledgeable person should not be given a hearing."

The academic mystique, says Holmes, asserts that political action may be reviewed but not held up against present practices, and that members of the academic community have consciences but must not express them publicly.

"Thus we squelch the very creative impulse which higher education is designed to stimulate," he says.

Holmes believes that most colleges worthy of the name will permit controversial programming in spite of public misunderstanding—but often at the expense of public support.

For when the academic mystique discourages active participation in society it only fans the fires of protest, says Holmes.

Students have more social sensitivity than ever before, says Holmes. They are demanding a share in the decision-making and shaping of the university. They desire to relate the pronouncements of the lecture hall to facts of existence, says Holmes.

He suggests not that academic institutions be turned over to students, but that students be helped to overcome their sense of alienation from the power structure.

Universities must not prepare us for today, he says. "They must shape today and prepare us for tomorrow."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

21-Billings Gazette
Billings, Montana

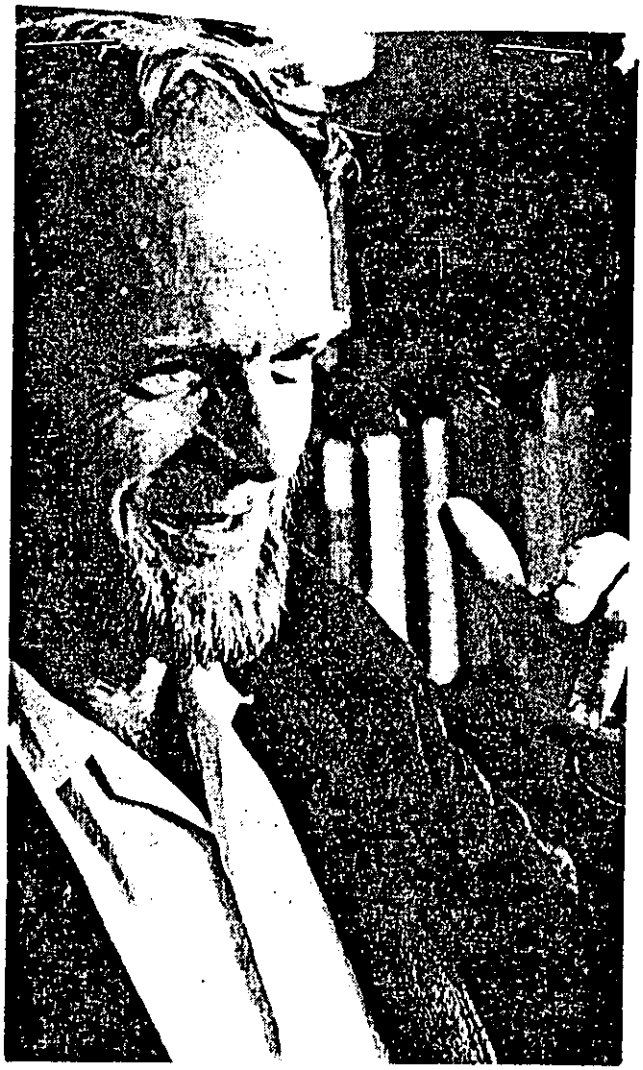
Date: 4/4/71
Edition: Sunday
Author: CHRIS C. MEYERS
Editor: DUANE BOWLER
Title:

[redacted]

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Butte

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE



Dr. ROBERT HOLMES

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 3/26/71

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Remylet, 12/29/70.

POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

None.

PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

None.

TANGIBLE RESULTS

Various items have been furnished the Bureau under this program, concerning activity on campuses in Montana and Idaho.

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(3)

REC- 78

3 MAR 29 1971

54 APR 5 1971

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5010-106-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 2/22/71

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO (UI)
MOSCOW, IDAHO

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed for Bureau information is an article from "The Idaho Argonaut," UI student newspaper.

ENCLOSURE

REC-1

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (Reg.)
2 - Butte
(1 - 100-9012 - LEARY)
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(4)

NEW

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

Bruce Leary IDAHO

God is a mind warp

Whew! It seems that Americans are slowly coming to their senses. Recent statistics have shown that fewer Americans are going to church every year. It's about time too. God is a mind warp.



Ain't it the life. If there are no logical ideas why a tradition should be kept, grab the old bible. You can prove anything you put your mind to proving. A-1 reference material.

Just what good has religion brought man? It surely hasn't brought peace. Every politico and high priest in history has used the religious war scene to prove that war is just. If an emperor wants to increase his power, he starts a religious war, a crusade, or best of all an inquisition to weed out his enemies in the state. The Vietnam war has even been used as a religious war.

Pure insanity

Quote Tom Hollingsworth, a guest speaker at Idaho earlier this year: "Every American must take part in this war if we are going to win. The beginning starts in the home. Pride in our flag and our country must be instilled in the hearts of our young and old alike. God is not in the communist vocabulary. For that reason alone shall we defeat them." Pure insanity.

Religion hasn't eliminated poverty either. The world's largest business is the Roman Catholic Church with land and investments spanning the globe. Yet a large portion of the world, including Catholic South America starves. The pope doesn't starve.

It is an established fact that religion is a history of corruption, not an opponent to corruption. Numerous churches are organized daily to reap a religious overkill and for $10 anyone can become an ordained minister with his doctor of divinity — then it's the marriage and burial circuit and religious discounts.

Borgia, Italy and the Puritan coupes of Elizabethan England are well recorded grafts. Isn't it fun to be corrupted!

Religion is a source of hope, its adherents claim. Yeah, yeah. While all the people in ghettoes hope, the good reverend takes them for a ride by pushing the infinite mercy of the lord from his long handled collection box. "Give to the lord, brethren, he has been kind to you." Kind as hell, he has shown his mercy by allowing the people to be bilked every week and then to decay to death.

God is excuse

God is an excuse for some people to get out of the armed services via conscientious objector and minister statuses.

God is an excuse selling bibles and rosary beads and prayer rugs or whatever else tartuffery can imagine.

God is an excuse for putting off urgent social problems: "The poor are always among us," and putting on a confusion of obscenity laws, special tax-emptions, and election promises.

God is a bureaucracy of religious men, each preaching that god's tongue can wipe your nose while his right hand is in Washington, D.C. accepting bribes in a congressional hearing.

"Ignorant savages"

Underdeveloped countries can be destroyed to convert the "ignorant savages" to the true way, a far shot from the ways that the ignorant savages had been using successfully for centuries.

If you read the bible, you learn that god never screwed. . . . "go thou and do likewise". If you read the bible you learn that god cursed at fig trees. What a looney! And you're supposed to worship him.

Let's go god squad, get your shit together.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Date:
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-9012 ENCLOSURE

If there is anything that religion has done, it has become an enemy of the people, milking their money and creating wars, all the while looking backwards at the people with disgust from imperial palaces throughout the world.

Religion has floundered used car salesmen's lemon hopes at great expense to the people and has not had to pay for deceptive advertising.

The people have bought bones to be cured, and bibles to be holy, they've been trained to act—or else hell.

Heaven and hell. What's the difference, both rot in moldy graves.

"God" has been kind enough to his people to tax them and murder them. Let's get smart, people, and put the holy ghost back in science fiction where he belongs.

How can it be possible that anyone of a five-year-old mentality believes that the "gods" up there in never never land are going to punish the bad guys and reward the good guys after they croak. Impossible.

Rummage sale

God is a rummage sale that flopped. Someone needed an explanation why things existed so he hired a science fiction writer.

Simple plot: Suddenly a god appears on the scene decides he's going to go on a creation spree. Slaps everything together in seven days, including man. Man cops out on his promises to the old geiser, gets thrown into the cold cruel world.

Part two: God relents, sends a redeemer. Everything turns out all right after the redeemer gets the shaft — providing we (present generation) are good kids and go to church regularly. We can rob, cheat, plunder, murder, that's o.k. but don't miss church.

Basic Christianity

That's basic christianity, other religions have different variables, but the end result is the same. A real tear jerker.

Yet some people are still so simple-minded that they can't see god's a phony. They belt their bibles every sunday over a few glasses of beer and say that what's wrong with the world today is that nobody believes in god. Then they proceed to beat their wife for the fun of it.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 2/24/71

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM),
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed for Bureau information is an editorial from the "Montana Kaimin," UM student newspaper, issue of 2/18/71, signed by J. CLOHERTY.

JACK CLOHERTY, DOB 11/2/49, Chicago, Illinois, is a senior in Journalism at UM and was appointed editor of the above paper in 10/70. Prior to that time, he had been sports editor on the paper.

Butte indices contain no pertinent derogatory information concerning CLOHERTY.

(2) - Bureau (Enc.1) (1 Reg.)
2 - Butte
(1 - 100-5435 - "Montana Kaimin")
THZ/ar
(4)

REC-6 100-449698-1-30

EX-104

6 MAR 1 1971

70 MAR 9 1971

5010-106-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Our lethal weapon

Dick Gregory said Tuesday night the CIA is now controlling the government and is plotting for complete military takeover eventually. He cited as evidence some reports linking the CIA with the assassinations of King and the Kennedys.

Piecing together "conspiracies" has always been an exercise in paranoia, but Gregory gave UM students plenty to think about. When you start trying to put together conspiracy puzzles, it's hard to stop. The Federal Government is a case in point, exhuming the Chicago 7, the Seattle 7, the Oakland 7, Angela Davis and the Soledad Brothers, and now the Berrigan Brothers, in short order

One might wonder what conspiracy is keeping the flattest foot of them all—J. Edgar Hoover—in office. If it were anyone but J. Edgar, the actions and words of the man would be enough to provoke any President into shoving his lard-ass off the scales of justice and replace him with a man whose interest is justice.

Hoover hardly conducts himself with the demeanor of a high federal officer. His speech is laden with invective racial slurs. He has even felt compelled to assassinate the characters of two murdered American leaders, Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King, and that makes one think again of conspiracy. Under Hoover's 'leadership' the FBI has evolved into a right-wing politicized gestapo rather than a law enforcement agency.

Some of his latest insanity revolves around the Berrigan Brothers case. The number one G-man revealed this insidious plot last November in a Congressional hearing.

He said the Berrigan Brothers, both Catholic priests, were planning to bomb underground heating ducts in Washington, D.C., and kidnap Presidential Adviser Henry Kissinger in an attempt to force the government out of Indochina and into releasing all political prisoners. They allegedly accomplished this plotting, by the way, while serving time for destroying draft records.

First of all, if there was a plot, Hoover disrupted any intelligence operations by blabbing in public. Secondly, if the Berrigans are ever hauled into court, the defense could move for a mistrial on the grounds of adverse publicity.

Hoover cites as overt acts of conspiracy alleged messages passed from Father Phillip Berrigan to a nun outside the prison, and a visit she supposedly made to the heating tunnels. Of course anyone who's ever watched Perry Mason can see there's conspiracy afoot there.

Rep. William Anderson, D.-Tenn., a conservative who said he has been a "lifelong admirer of Mr. Hoover and the FBI," pegged the senile paranoic and his charge on the floor of Congress:

FO. 44-7[illegible]-7-30

EXCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

[illegible]

Date: 2/10/71

Edition:

Author:

Editor: J. C[illegible]

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

INDEXED

FEB 2 1 1971

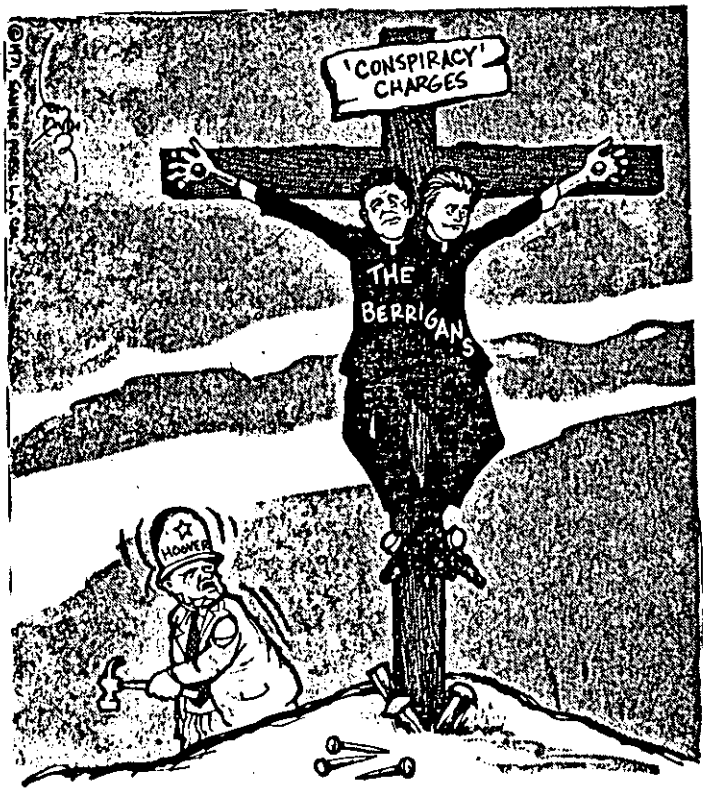
"Knowing the Berrigan Brothers . . . I find it impossible to believe that Mr. Hoover's allegations are true . . . If his actions (Hoover's) stem from such a degree of rage or fear that his purpose is to discredit all who peaceably and without violence oppose the Vietnam War, then I must again conclude with much sadness that he, too, is a victim of that war."

Hoover, along with many other Administration officials, know that their actions are beginning to catch up with them. The only tack left is repression, lies and cover-ups, and even those won't work forever. The American sheep are being awakened by their young—the memory of their young killed senselessly in Indochina, and the experience of their brothers and sisters protesting it.

Under its hopeless exterior America is fermenting a dangerous threat to Hoover and his peers. Something that will turn the nation back to the people, something the corrupters can't match.

Tuesday night Dick Gregory called it moral force.

J. Cloherty



"THAT'LL TEACH YOU TO PRACTICE WHAT YOU PREACH!"

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 12/29/70

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Remylet, 9/22/70.

POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

None.

PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

None.

TANGIBLE RESULTS

Various items have been furnished the Bureau under this program, concerning activity on campuses in Montana and Idaho.

2 - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/cjs
(3)

REC-3 100-449698-7-29

JAN 4 1971

[illegible]

5040-106-02 *Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 10/15/70

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA, (UM),
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed for the Bureau are:

Birth Control Handbook,

Reprint from the "Montana Kaimin," UM student newspaper, issue of 10/2/70, of an article captioned "A Woman's View of the Clitoris"

The Birth Control Handbook is published by the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society of McGill University, Montreal, Canada. The book was originally approved for distribution by the UM Administration in the spring of 1970 and approximately 3,000 copies were ordered. When the order arrived this fall, it was noted that the introduction had been rewritten and the introduction charged the United States with sponsoring birth control articles in "Third World Nations," such as Africa and Indo-China, and also charges the United States with attempting population control by genocide in the ghetto areas of the United States.

On 10/5/70, a rally was held on the UM campus to support the UM Women's Liberation group in their effort to have the UM Administration release the book.

It should be noted that the cost of the books was $155.00, which was to be paid from funds of the Associated Students of UM (ASUM).

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-30 ST 106

(2) - Bureau (Encs.2) (Reg.)
2 - Butte
(1 - 100-9005 - WOMEN's LIBERATION GROUP, UM)

15 OCT 19 1970

THZ/ar
(4)

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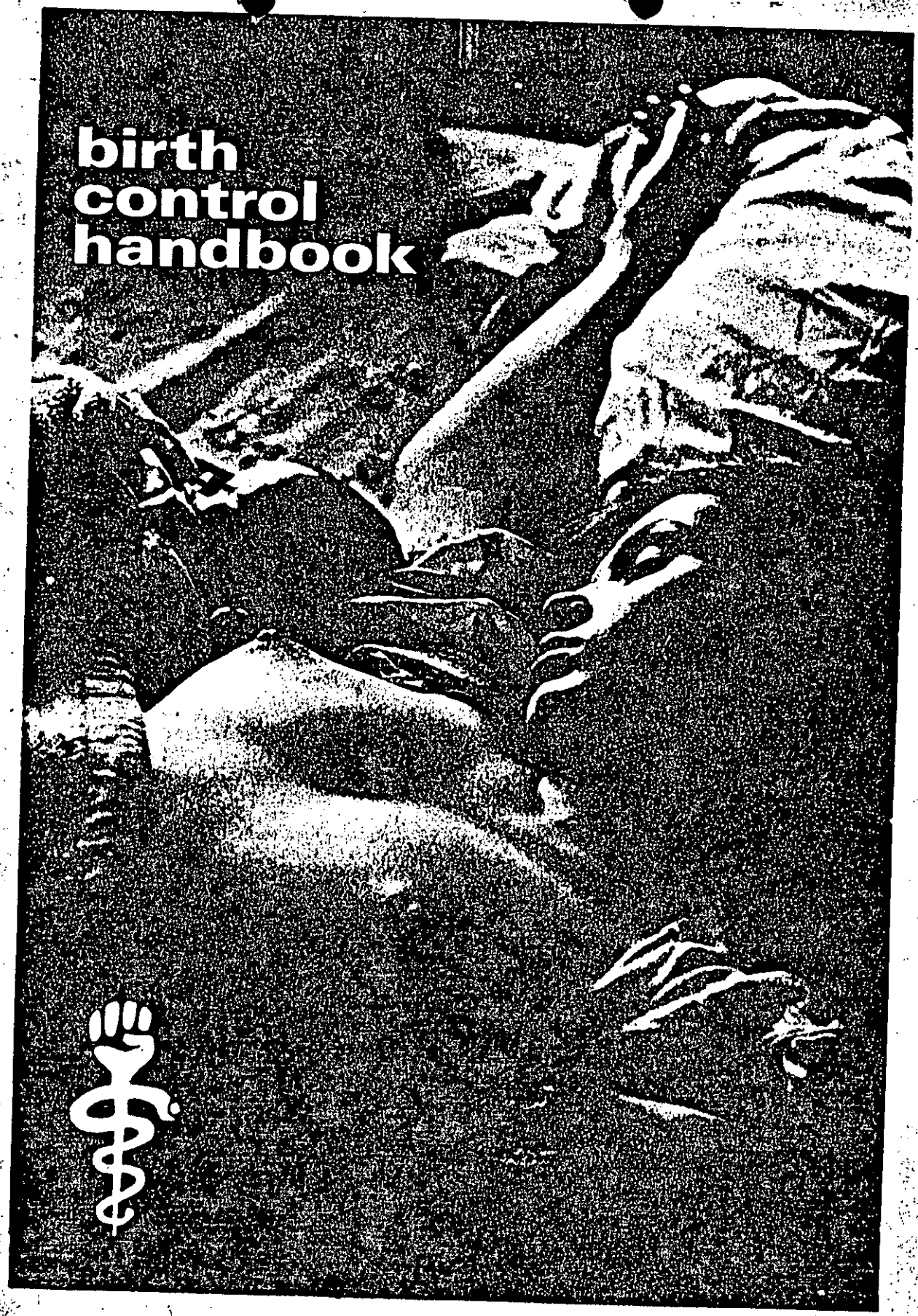
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The "Montana Kaimin," issue of 10/6/70, reported that UM President ROBERT PANTZER said he cannot defend this edition of the book as a birth control book because it is "partly political," goes beyond birth control literature, and should not be distributed. Further, the UM cannot distribute the book because the AG of Montana had ruled that ASUM funds were state funds and cannot be used for political purposes.

However, the "Montana Kaimin," issue of 10/8/70, reported that UM President PANTZER had approved the funding and distribution of the book, with the provision that a disclaimer be attached to the book, stating that the views in the book are not necessarily those of ASUM.

The article "A Woman's View of the Clitoris" appeared in the 10/2/70, issue of the "Montana Kaimin."

birth control handbook



NOT FOR SALE OR RESALE

Birth Control Handbook

1st edition, October 1968
2nd edition, January 1969
2nd edition, 2nd impression, March 1969
3rd edition, (revised), September 1969
3rd edition, 2nd through 6th impression, November 1969 through May 1970
1st French edition, February 1970
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Co-editors: Donna Cherniak and Allan Feingold
Photography: André and Danielle Giguère (address requests for prints to editors).
Montreal Women's Liberation Movement - phone (514) 844-5838
Reproduction of any part or the whole of the Birth Control Handbook in any way is prohibited unless express consent of the editors has been granted.

introduction

1.

The Birth Control Handbook was one of the first major publications to seriously challenge the much posited "Population Explosion" theory. In the introduction of the revised edition (September 1969) we suggested: "The Population Explosion is only a threat to the supremacy of white nations which today, as in the past, are raping the Third World for wealth, resources and human potential. The Population Explosion is the natural increase of the black, brown and yellow peoples of the world and therefore brings out fear in the world's white minority, a minority that has, through the ages, exploited all other races with a ferocity and viciousness incomparable to any other human injustice."

Reaction to that statement from the establishment press and right-wing doctors was immediate. To our critics, and more importantly to our supporters, we promised more of the same in this edition.

As most people realize, the world is rapidly heading into a crisis situation. America tenuously maintains a false affluence and attempts to impose "law and order" on an increasingly dissident population. The only hope for American capitalism is to hold its great resources, its neo-colonies in the Third World, against the increasingly frequent wars of national liberation. In Southeast Asia, American scientists and the military have developed the perfect population control method: massive murder of "Oriental human beings". After returning from Southeast Asia, Professor Noam Chomsky explained: "It is important to understand that the massacre of the rural population of Vietnam and their forced evacuation is not an accidental by-product of the war". The theory behind American strategy, is stated by Samuel Huntington, chairman of Harvard's Government Department, when he says that the NLF is "a powerful force which cannot be dislodged from its constituency so long as the constituency continues to exist." Chomsky comments that the American answer to a people's war is to eliminate the people. (**Ramparts**, Aug. 1970).

Aside from bombs, napalm, and defoliants, America also relies on more subtle birth control methods to control the population of non-white people. One problem American scientists are running into is the unwillingness of many people to control their fertility to suit their white oppressors. The obvious solution to this dilemma is the development of non-voluntary contraceptive methods or sterilization programs. In an article printed in **Science** (Oct. 24, 1969), Carl Djerassi, president of Syntex Research, states: "... in developing countries, the 2 year dropout figure with IUD's or with the steroid oral contraceptives exceeds 50 percent... I am not convinced that any better results can be obtained with any method which requires a conscious act of conception control. For the populations of these developing countries it will be necessary to develop a procedure which produces, by a single administration of a birth-control agent, indefinite (but reversible) sterility... " Actually, such a chemical contraceptive is already being applied to non-white women in Third World nations. Injections of 150 mg. of a potent synthetic progesterone produce infertility for 8 to 24 months, and in some susceptible women, sterility is permanent. Women receiving this "contraceptive" are told that the drug is 100% effective for only 3 months. Scientists are using Third World women for experiments with various mechanical and chemical sterilants. Djerassi realizes that such experimental programs, supported by companies such as his own, might be suspect: "... it takes little imagination to predict what kind of major issue can develop from such a state of affairs, in which preliminary trials on human beings, under the auspicies of technically advanced countries, are performed first in developing countries", and: "Even within the United States, some of the economically deprived black inhabitants of our urban ghettos attribute genocidal motives to family-planning programs in their areas."

These "economically deprived black inhabitants" are correct in suspecting genocidal motives. A new and growing group in the United States, called "Zero-population" supports forced sterilization programs in Third World Nations. Commenting on an Indian government proposal to sterilize all males with 3 or more children, Paul Ehrlich, author of the **Population Bomb** and chief spokesman for

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Z-pop says: "We (the U.S. government) should have applied pressure on the Indian government to go ahead with the plan. We should have volunteered logistic support... Coercion? Perhaps, but coercion in a good cause." James Ridgeway, editor of **Hard Times** describes Ehrlich's proposals as "therapeutic counter-revolution".

The majority of people in the world are starving. The real cause of this starvation is unequal and unscientific distribution of wealth between the "developed nations" and the "underdeveloped nations". Ehrlich, his Z-pop-ers and all the other "neo-Malthusian bullshitters" are supposedly blind to the grain rotting in North American grain elevators, the farmers being paid not to grow food, the milk being dumped into the ground, the pigs being shot and buried. Never once do they mention that only in respect of the laws of capitalism can food be destroyed in a starving world. The Z-pop movement suggests that people are starving because they dare to be alive, if they were not alive they would not starve. The solution that they suggest is genocide.

America realizes that Third World liberation movements are devoted to freeing their people from the strangulation hold of American neo-colonialism, and to an equitable redistribution of wealth. The next ten years are critical to liberation movements, and America is using every weapon in its fascist arsenal to combat them. The population control movement, supported by the Rockefeller and Ford foundations, is a weapon of imperialism. Let us not see the Z-pop-ers as youth devoted to a cause, intent on "saving the world"; for in reality, they are the dupes of the American monster pursuing a systematic genocidal program.

II.

The distortion of history is not new, but distortion of the history of women is a particular phenomenon. Women are usually considered sufficiently insignificant to omit from historical accounts; therefore any actions of women considered important enough to misrepresent, demand further investigation.

For most people, the name Margaret Sanger brings to mind a kind of Florence Nightingale image - the frail young nurse (suffering from TB) who, after saving a woman from a butchered abortion, only to see her die from a later attempt, devoted her life to the dissemination of birth control information. Books printed a bit closer to her time express admiration of her courage more strongly, even recording her willingness to go to jail for her cause, but the overall impression is still far from the truth.

Margaret Sanger, anarchist and active member of the American Socialist Party, published one of the first journals of women's liberation, called **Woman Rebel**, which contained articles on political questions and on sex education. This journal and her pamphlet on **Family Limitation** were banned from the U.S. mails under the Comstock Law. Instead of facing trial for "obscenity", she chose to flee the country to continue her work.

Margaret Sanger saw contraception as a prerequisite to the liberation of women. For her, voluntary motherhood would imply "a new morality - a vigorous constructive, liberated morality which would prevent the submergence of womanhood into motherhood. It would set its face against the conversion of women into mechanical maternity". This basic freedom would in turn be the "keynote of a new social awakening".

The birth control movement has been so co-opted that it not only ignores but often betrays many of the goals which its founder had envisioned. The humiliating treatment of non-married and young women who ask for birth control information is unjustifiable. The condescending attitude of male gynecologists toward women cannot be tolerated further. The general state of ignorance on all medical matters, but especially contraception is perpetuated by the medical profession to its financial advantage. Such gross irresponsibility would be unthinkable in a profession sincerely committed to the alleviation of human suffering, but it is perfectly consistent with a profession committed only to the maintenance of its status and income.

The issue of contraception still contains radical potential -- what was true in Margaret Sanger's day has not changed much. The quality of medical attention any woman receives is determined by her husband's or father's social class, not by her own needs. While politicians academically debate the laws, their wives and mistresses are breaking them.

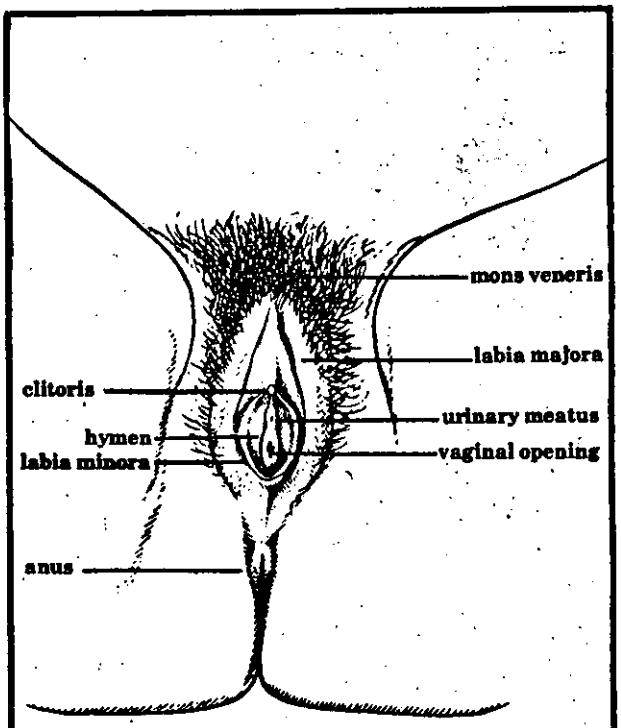
The implications of effective contraception are important in the redefinition of women. Woman's sexuality must no longer be considered secondary to man's. If bearing children becomes an option, certainly the role of socializing children can be seen as a matter of choice as well. The independence to choose one's function within the society, rather than within the home is understandably frightening to many women. Such fears must be transformed into constructive action to oppose the forces of sexism. From the understanding of one's own oppression as a woman comes a better understanding of the oppression of others also enchained in master-slave relationships.

The Birth Control Handbook is produced not as a favor to an irresponsible medical profession nor as a favor to men who want an easy but "safe" lay, but as a political act. Organizations distributing the Handbook have a responsibility to continually raise the issues of women's liberation whenever dealing with birth control. All women have a responsibility to themselves and to their sisters to consider seriously how the politics of women's liberation relate to their own lives - relationships with men, attitudes toward children, status at work, attitudes towards establishment politics and institutions, and most importantly, their relationships with other women.

Margaret Sanger is only one of many heroic women whose devotion to the liberation of her sisters goes unrecorded. It is time to write our own history and to create a future adequate to our needs.

Women interested in the Women's Liberation Movement can contact the editors of the Handbook for information about action in their locality.

anatomy



Vulva: female external genitals

Female reproductive structures

The female external genital organs, which are given the general name, **vulva**, include the following:

Mons veneris: This latin term describes the cushion of fat over the pubic bone which, from puberty on, is covered with pubic hair.

Labia majora: The folds of fat tissue on either side of the vaginal opening are called the labia majora or "major lips". In children, the labia majora completely cover and protect the genital organs; in mature women, the lips remain apart. The skin, covered with pubic hair, becomes moist and delicate closer to the vaginal opening.

Labia minora: The "small lips" or labia minora are folds of sensitive, reddish tissue between the labia majora. When a woman is sexually excited, these small lips become slightly erect. They join in front forming the **prepuce** which covers the clitoris.

Clitoris: The clitoris, the most sexually sensitive of the female genitals, is located in front of (above) the urethral opening, and is partially covered by the prepuce. A homologue of the penis, the clitoris responds to stimulation by becoming slightly enlarged and erect.

Urinary meatus: The meatus, found between the clitoris and the vaginal opening, is the opening of the urethra through which urine is released from the bladder.

Bartholin's glands: The purpose of these two small glands, situated in the labia minora on either side of the vaginal opening, is not clearly understood. They release only a drop or two of mucus when a woman is highly excited sexually.

Hymen: This elastic membrane, also called the "maidenhead", is found at the vaginal entrance projecting from the vaginal wall. In most women, the hymen does not block the vaginal opening completely, allowing the menstrual flow to pass through. Rupturing of the hymen (loss of virginity) can be painless or quite difficult, and slight bleeding often occurs. Some women have the hymen broken medically before attempting sexual intercourse.

The internal female reproductive parts are:

Vagina: The vagina, located between the bladder and the rectum, is about 4 or 5 inches long. Normally its elastic walls touch each other but they stretch considerably during intercourse and even more during childbirth. When a woman is excited, lubricating mucous secretions pass directly from blood vessels in the vaginal wall into the vagina. Although externally the vagina is highly sensitive, the internal end has little sensitivity. The vagina ends in pockets about the cervix: those in front and back of the cervix are called the **anterior fornix** and **posterior fornix** respectively; those to the sides are called **lateral fornices**.

Uterus: The womb or uterus lies between the bladder and the lower intestine. Before the first pregnancy, it is about 3 inches long and 2 inches across at the widest point, and its thick muscular walls practically touch each other. After each pregnancy, the uterus remains slightly enlarged as does the cavity within it. Normally the top triangular portion bends slightly forward, and the lower portion points down and back toward the spine. When the top bends too far forward or backward, the condition is known as **anteflexion** or **retroversion** respectively. This can cause problems during pregnancy, abortion and with

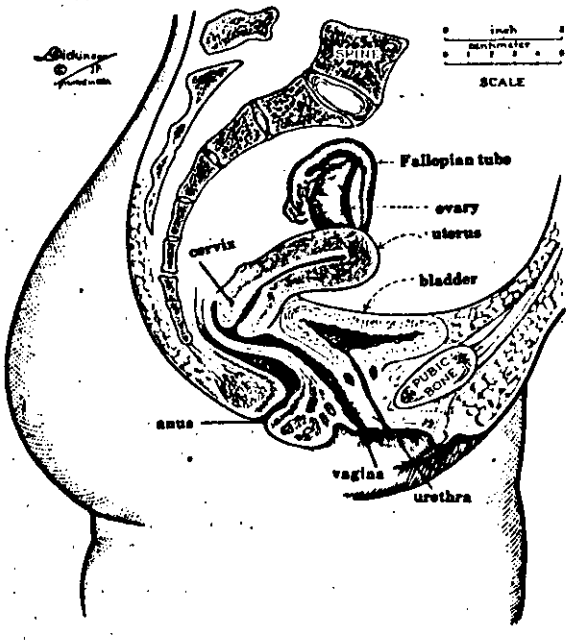
certain birth control methods. Internally the uterus is lined with a thick spongy tissue called the **endometrium** which is cast off as the menstrual flow once every 28 days if pregnancy does not occur. The lower part of the uterus which extends into the vagina is called the **cervix.** The muscular cervix contains the cervical canal which serves as a passage between the uterus and vagina. The opening of the cervical canal into the vagina, the **external os,** is round before the first pregnancy, and slit-shaped afterwards. The opening into the uterus is called the **internal os.**

Fallopian tubes: The two Fallopian tubes (oviducts) are attached high on either side of the uterus, and extend about 4 inches toward an ovary. At ovulation, a suction-like mechanism draws the egg toward the tube's fringed end; then rhythmic tubal contractions move the egg toward the uterus. Union of egg and sperm (**conception, fertilization**) occurs within the tube, which is less than ½ an inch in diameter.

Ovaries: The two ovaries (female gonads) lie on either side of the uterus. At birth, 100,000 to 600,000 immature egg cells (**ova**) each within a follicle are embedded deep within the body of the ovary. After puberty, the follicles move toward the ovarian surface; each cycle, several follicles develop but only one releases an egg ready for fertilization. The oval-shaped ovaries also release hormones which affect ovulation and development of the endometrium.

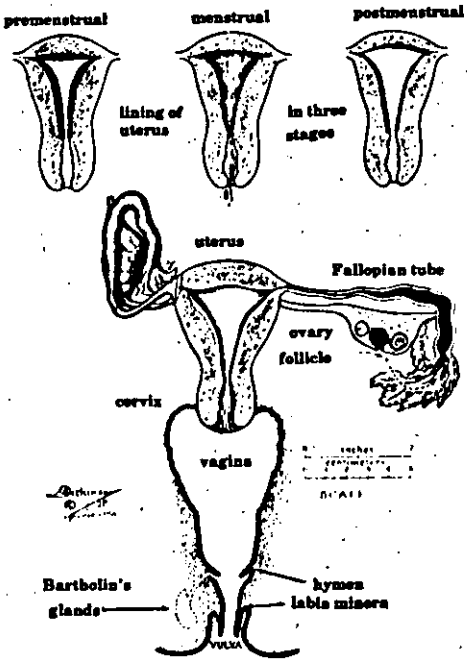
The Gynecological Examination

After puberty, a woman should have an annual gynecological examination. The doctor begins this routine medical procedure by questioning the woman about her medical history, and that of her immediate family. Of special interest are: the nature of her menstrual cycle, experiences with or plans for pregnancy, and use of birth control. The woman is then left alone in the examining room to undress completely, and is given a disposable robe to wear. The nurse records the woman's height, weight, blood pressure and draws a sample of blood for analysis. While the woman sits on the table, the doctor examines her head, neck, breasts, back, lungs, heart and abdomen. Then, the woman lies down and rests her legs in stirrup-like supports. A sheet placed over her lower body for the sake of modesty still affords the doctor adequate access to the vaginal area. For many procedures, the doctor inserts a metal speculum into the vagina to hold the vaginal walls apart. Cells for the **Pap test,** a routine procedure to detect cervical cancer, are obtained by gently scraping the cervix. An "internal" or pelvic examination is done by inserting two fingers of a surgically gloved hand deep into the vagina, and, with the other hand on the lower abdomen, feeling the reproductive organs.



Female Pelvic Organs

Educational Dept., Tampax Inc.



Female Reproductive Organs

Educational Dept. Tampax Inc.

Male reproductive structures

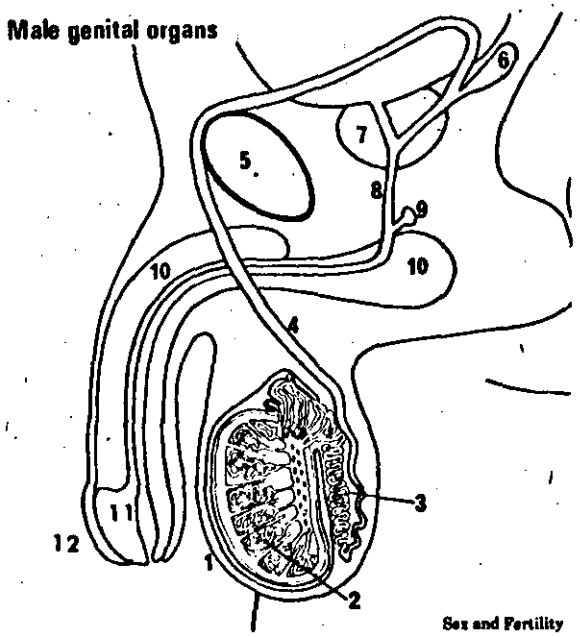
The penis and scrotum are the only parts of the male reproductive system which are external; the other structures rest within the lower pelvic area.

Scrotum: The scrotum, a two-chambered sac lying behind the penis and between the legs, carries and protects the two testicles or testes. In sexually mature males the skin of the scrotal sac is wrinkled and covered with the pubic hair. The scrotum normally hangs loosely away from the body so that a temperature below normal body temperature is maintained in the testicles. This lower temperature is necessary for the production of sperm cells. In cold weather muscles in the scrotal wall contract to bring the testicles closer to the warmth of the

Testicles (testes): The two testicles are made up of tiny sperm-producing tubes called **seminiferous tubules,** and male hormone-producing cells called **interstitial cells,** lying between the tubules. At puberty, the tubules begin to produce millions of sperm cells continuously. Sperm production can continue until a man is eighty or ninety years old.

Epididymis: The seminiferous tubules lead into an oval cushion of tissue called the epididymis which is connected to the upper part of each testicle.

Vas deferens: The tubules making up the epididymis carry sperm cells into a single tube called the vas deferens (spermatic or seminal duct). The **spermatic cord** which consists of the vas tube intertwined with nerve and muscle fibers and blood vessels, can contract to pull the testes into the safety of the body.



1 scrotum, 2 seminiferous tubules, 3 epididymis, 4 vas deferens, 5 pubic bone, 6 seminal vesicles, 7 prostate gland, 8 urethra, 9 Cowper's glands, 10 erectile tissue, 11 glans, 12 foreskin.

Ampulla (seed reservoir): Each vas deferens leads upward from a testicle into the pelvis, passes around the urinary bladder and enlarges just before the prostate gland to form the ampulla. Contractions of muscles in the walls of the vas deferens push sperm cells into the ampulla. Each ampulla is about an inch long and less than an inch wide.

Seminal vesicles: Attached to the bottom of each ampulla is a gland called the seminal vesicle. These glands secrete a thick yellowish substance necessary for the survival of sperm cells and important in the composition of the final seminal fluid.

Prostate gland and urethra: The two vas tubes join within the prostate gland and enter the urethra. The urethra is a tube which carries urine from the bladder to the opening of the penis. The prostate gland produces a white alkaline fluid which mixes with sperm cells and the secretions of the seminal vesicles during ejaculation. This prostate gland secretion makes up the majority of the final seminal fluid, also called the ejaculate. Muscle tissue covering the prostate gland contracts during ejaculation forcing semen through the urethra and out the penis. The number of sperm in each ejaculation varies greatly in different men. An average ejaculation contains 350 million sperm cells.

Cowper's glands: These two small glands join the urethra as it leaves the prostate gland. Cowper's glands secrete a few drops of colorless alkaline mucus during sexual excitement.

Penis: The penis is a tubular organ made up of three bodies of erectile tissue which stiffen or "erect" when filled with blood. Physical or mental sexual stimulation causes the penis to engorge with blood and to become erect. The adult male penis is normally about 3¼ to 4¼ inches long; however, when erect it is usually 6 to 7½ inches long and about 1½ inches wide. Since the female clitoris and not the vaginal barrel is the center of female sexual sensitivity the length or width of the erect penis has little effect on the amount of pleasure a woman receives during sexual intercourse.

The skin covering the penis is loose and can move back and forth. At the base of the penis, this skin is covered with pubic hair. One body of erectile tissue expands at the top of the penis to form the glans. At birth, the glans is covered with the foreskin, which is routinely removed in many North American hospitals. The removal of the foreskin of male babies which is a Jewish and Moslem ritual, is called circumcision. Circumcision prevents the accumulation of smegma, a waxy secretion which forms below the foreskin. Uncircumcised men must pull back the foreskin and wash away accumulated smegma regularly. The glans of the penis, whether or not it is covered by the foreskin, is highly sensitive to sexual stimulation.

The urethra, which carries urine and, during ejaculation, semen, ends at the tip of the penis at the slit-like opening called the meatus.

hormones and the menstrual cycle

The **endocrine system** consists of various ductless glands and tissues, which release chemical substances called **hormones** directly into the blood stream. Because all hormones are interrelated, it is necessary to consider them in terms of hormonal interactions and balances, rather then individual substances. Hormones significantly affect all body functions; in fact, the endocrine system is considered a control mechanism for the entire body.

The **pituitary gland,** located at the base of the brain, is the most important endocrine gland. The pituitary apparently regulates action of all other endocrine glands. **Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH)** and **Luteinizing Hormone (LH)** released by the pituitary, affect the ovaries (female gonads) and thus are known as **pituitary gonodotropins.**

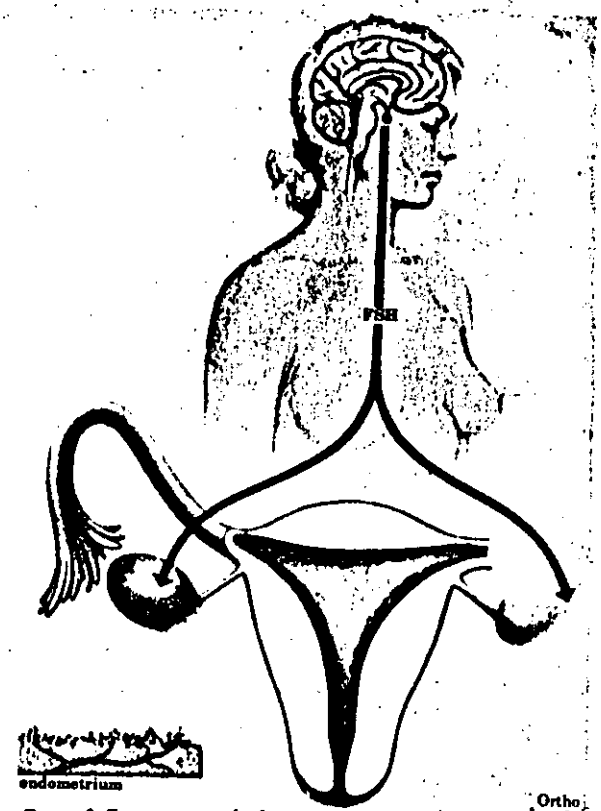
The gonads of each sex are also considered endocrine glands. The ovaries release sex hormones called **estrogen** and **progesterone** which play a major role in ovulation and in the cyclical development of the uterine lining.

Puberty is the general term for all the physical and psychological changes a girl undergoes between the ages of 11 and 17, including the appearance of pubic hair, breast development, and distribution of fat tissue, especially about the thighs and hips. The first menstruation or **menarche** is only one of these many changes, stimulated by the production of pituitary gonadotropins.

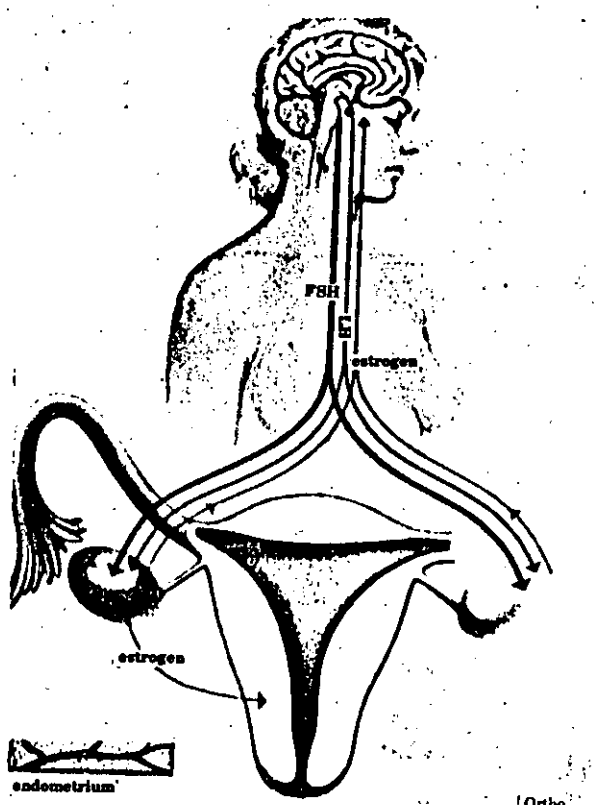
The average menstrual cycle lasts approximately 28 days. Some women have consistently longer or shorter cycles; others, especially young women, have cycles which vary in length. The menstral cycle can be influenced by a change in climate or emotional stress. The first day of the menstrual flow is considered the beginning or day 1 of the menstrual cycle.

Day 1 - day 5: menstrual phase

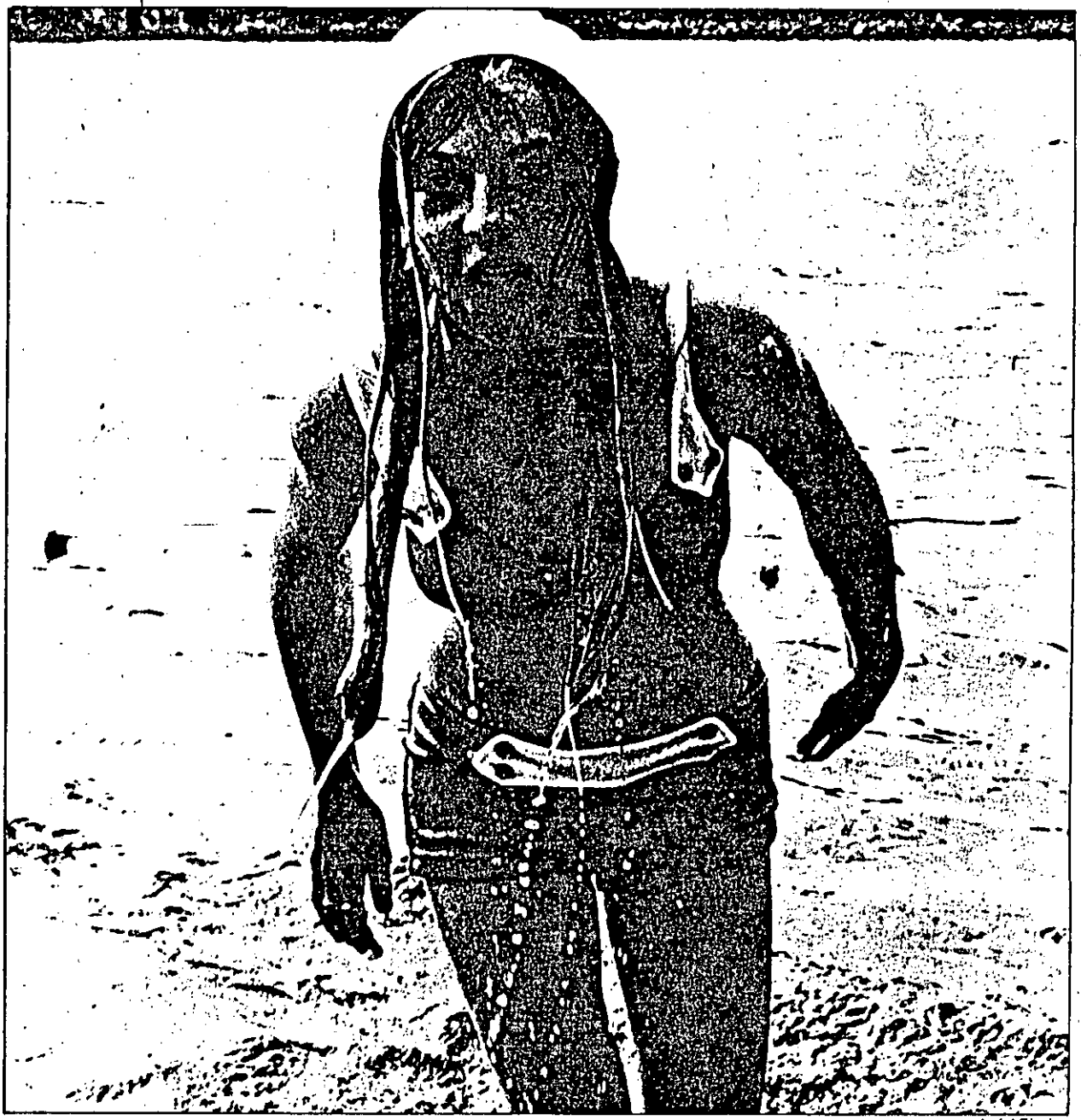
The cycle begins with the shedding of the developed endometrium as the menstrual flow. Total blood loss during menstruation is about 2 to 4 ounces; most of the flow is fluid but occasional blood clots appear when the flow is heavy. The "period" lasts 3 to 7 days, usually heavy at first and tapering off at the end.



Days 1-5: menstrual phase



Days 6-13: proliferatory phase



André Giguère

Three days before Thursday, maid's day off, they met in their special place, the bench beside the pond in the park. Lisa was shy but determined to be straight and honest as was her nature.

"I can't do it with you."
"Aren't your parents going away?"
"It's not that. Last night I got the Curse."
She touched his hand with pride.
"Oh."

"Don't be sad. We had a long talk. I told her about us, too. You see, I've got to act like a lady now. Girls have to act older than boys."

"Who's sad?"
She leaned back in the bench and took his hand.
"But aren't you happy for me!" – she laughed – "that I got the curse? I have it right now!"

- Leonard Cohen
The Favorite Game

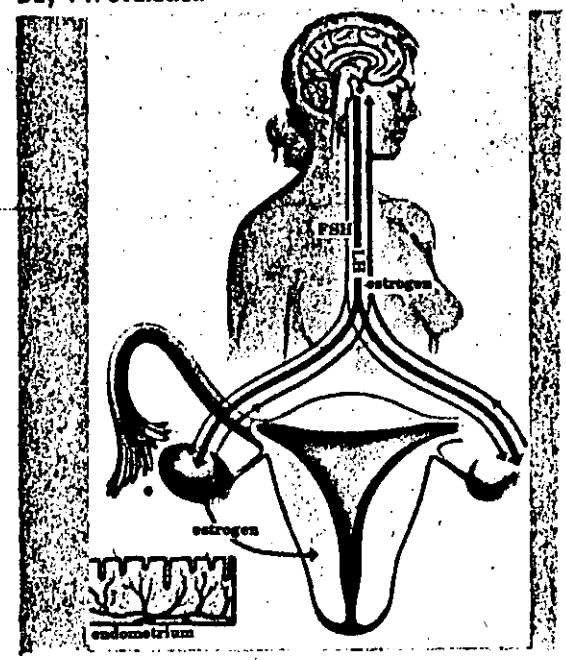
André Giguère

I told her about us,
now. Girls have to

ok his hand.
he laughed – "that

- Leonard Cohen
The Favorite Game

Day 14: ovulation



Women use either external sanitary napkins or internal tampons to absorb the flow. A napkin (pad) is attached to a belt which holds it in place against the vulva. Napkins should be changed regularly since blood gives off an unpleasant odor when exposed to air. Internal tampons are held in the vagina by muscles at the vaginal opening. When inserted correctly, tampons cannot be felt. Tampons should be changed as often as the flow necessitates. Women with the hymen intact (virgins) can use tampons without difficulty. When the flow is extremely heavy, two tampons can be used at once. The second is inserted beside the first, and the strings should be tied together. Some women prefer to use a tampon and sanitary napkin to absorb a very heavy flow.

There is no reason whatsoever to prohibit sexual intercourse during menstruation.

During menstruation, the hypothalamus (brain structure which controls involuntary body functions) stimulates the growth of several ovarian follicles each containing one egg, on the surface of each ovary. FSH also stimulates the developing follicles to secrete estrogen.

Day 6 - day 13: proliferatory phase

Estrogen released by the follicles causes the endometrium to proliferate and induces changes in the cervical mucus which permit easier movement of sperm into the uterus. Estrogen also suppresses the pituitary's secretion of FSH. At about the 12th day, the pituitary begins to secrete Luteinizing Hormone (LH). One follicle develops more extensively than the others, protruding from the surface of the ovary.

Day 14: ovulation

Ovulation is the release of one ovum (egg) from the protruding follicle. When the pituitary gonadotropins, FSH and LH, are in a particular ratio, the tip of the follicle becomes transparent and thin. sudden increase in the amount of circulation L causes the thinnest area on the follicle's surfa to rupture, releasing the egg. The fringed end the Fallopian tube draws the egg into the tube.

Movement of sperm through the cervical muc is easiest at this time, due to estrogen-induce nutrient and alkaline levels.

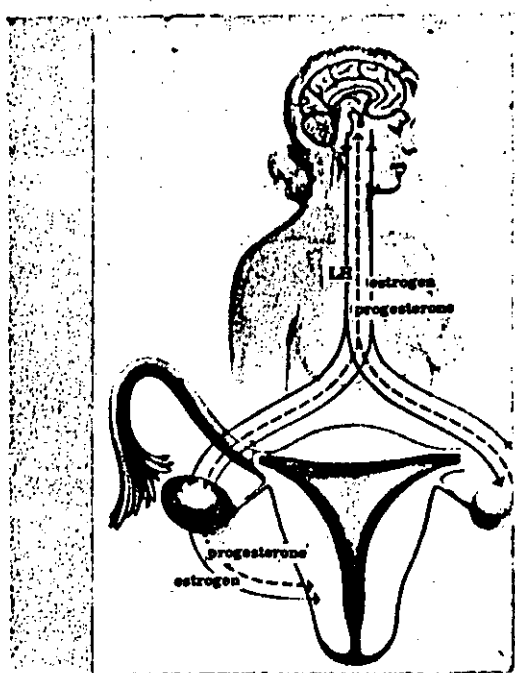
Once the egg has been released, LH stimulat the ruptured follicle to become a hormone-secreti gland called the **corpus luteum.**

Day 15 - day 25: secretory phase

Immediately after ovulation, the corpus luteu (yellow body) secretes progesterone which, alo with estrogen released by the ovaries, stimulat further development of the endometrium. The e dometrium becomes a rich bed of blood vessels a tissues in preparation for implantation of a fertiliz egg. Estrogen and progesterone also affect the tuitary gland: both hormones block its producti of FSH, and progesterone alone blocks the produ tion of LH.

If the egg is fertilized, the placenta takes o the production of progesterone, blocking the relea of pituitary gonadotropins, which in turn prever the release of another egg throughout pregnancy.

If fertilization does not occur, the corpus luteu starts to degenerate about day 25. Its cells a reabsorbed and replaced with normal ovarian tissu As a woman gets older, reabsorption is not co plete and scar tissue from the corpus luteum mains on the ovarian surface. Follicles which beg to develop but did not rupture are also reabsorb by the ovary.



Days 15-25: secretory phase

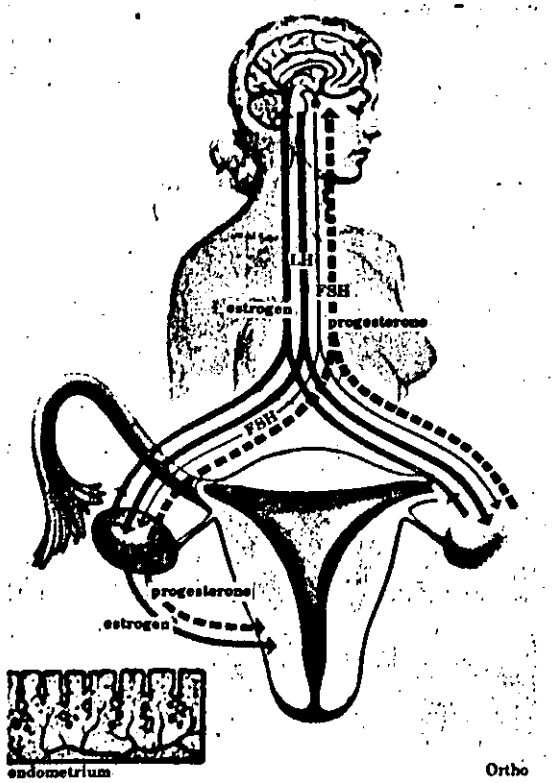
Day 26 - day 28: secretory phase (premenstrual)

Degeneration of the corpus luteum reduces the secretion of estrogen and progesterone. This low hormonal level causes the contraction of blood vessels leading to the endometrium, thus reducing the flow of blood to the tissue. The tiny veins and arteries of the endometrium break down, releasing blood, thus marking the beginning of the menstrual flow. The low hormonal level also stimulates the secretion of FSH by the pituitary gland, causing the whole cycle to begin again.

The climacteric (change of life)

The cycle described above continues, except during pregnancy and breastfeeding until the climacteric when the ovaries begin to fail. **Menopause** or the end of menstruation, the most noticeable event of the "change of life", occurs between the ages of 45 and 50. The process is gradual as ovulation becomes more irregular and infrequent. Once ovulation stops, progesterone is no longer released. Estrogen production is greatly reduced. Women under the care of a gynecologist usually receive hormonal "replacement therapy" for the rest of their lives.

Many women suffer from minor to severe depression and irritability during the change of life. Because western women are forced to compete as sexual objects, and are allowed no meaningful function within society, such problems take on an exaggerated importance. There is no reason why the climacteric should affect a woman's ability to function fully both mentally and physically or to enjoy sexual intercourse.



Days 26-28: secretory phase: (premenstrual)

Sexual intercourse

The ability to enjoy sexual intercourse (coitus, "making love", copulation, "having relations", "having sex", etc.) develops with knowledge of the human body and with experience in social and sexual relations with others. The pleasure of sex without fear of pregnancy or moral sinfulness continues to be denied, especially to women, because of the repression of such knowledge and experience.

Most couples engage in some form of sexual foreplay - kissing, caressing, teasing, - before beginning sexual intercourse. Almost any part of the body is sensitive to sexual stimulation, but especially the thighs, buttocks, breasts, nipples, neck and ears. Both partners can enjoy oral-genital contact.

When sexually aroused, the man's penis and the woman's clitoris become hard and erect, due to the engorgement of the tissue with blood. The woman's vaginal walls separate, expand, and become moist with mucus. To begin coitus, either partner guides the man's erect penis into the vaginal opening. Saliva is always available as a lubricant if the vagina is too dry for comfortable intromission. Together, the man and woman move their bodies in such a way that the clitoris and the penis are stimulated, not necessarily simultaneously.

Female orgasm

Whether a woman comes to orgasm (the climax) through masturbation, manipulation, or coitus, the physiologic response is the same. Sexual sensitivity is centered in the vulva, specifically the clitoris, and not the vaginal barrel which contains many times fewer nerve endings. Stimulation of the clitoris causes engorgement of blood vessels in the genitals, and a general neuro-muscular tension. Other body changes in this **excitement phase** include: increased rate of breathing and of heart beat, breast enlargement, erection of nipples, upward movement of the uterus, and expansion of the vaginal walls. Sometimes a sexual flush (temporary skin rash) appears.

At the **plateau phase** of excitement, these changes are accelerated, and, without distraction, the woman soon reaches orgasm - the pleasurable release of tension in the genitals and throughout the entire body. The vaginal walls especially near the opening, contract rhythmically. The uterus contracts pushing the cervix further into the vagina.

As the tension is released, the body begins to return to its normal condition **(resolution phase)**; but, if stimulation continues before sexual tension drops below the plateau level, the woman can "come" again almost indefinitely. Women can experience long orgasms or a rapid series of orgasms without a return to the plateau phase.

Male orgasm

Male orgasm also involves the release of neuromuscular tension throughout the body. In the plateau phase when orgasm seems inevitable, the contents of the ampulla, seminal vesicles, and prostate gland combine to form the final seminal fluid. Muscles surrounding the urethra as it leaves the bladder contract so that urine cannot be released.

During orgasm, the semen is forced out the tip of the penis through the urethra. The first muscular contractions are strong and their rhythm is the same as the woman's vaginal contractions. The amount of ejaculate released influences the strength (but not necessarily the pleasure) of the orgasm. Other body changes are similar to those in women including muscles spasms, sexual flush, and a light film of perspiration.

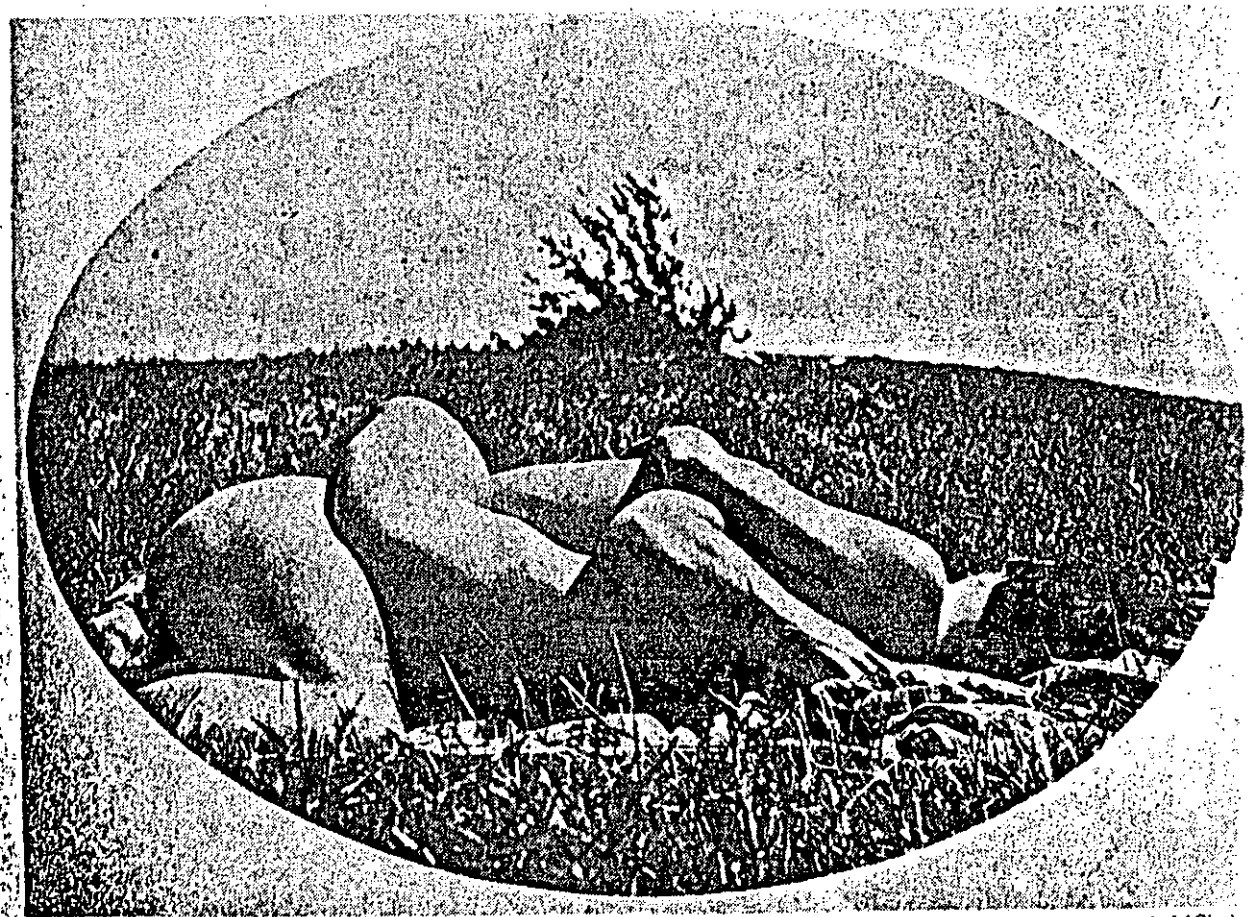
During the resolution phase after orgasm, the body changes disappear, at first suddenly, and then slowly taking up to several hours. The penis loses much of its erection, and a short time span (the **refractory period**) must pass before a man can have another orgasm.

Positions

The many imaginative positions for making love fall into one of two classifications: face to face, and intromission from behind. In face to face positions (to mention only a few), either partner can lie on top of the other, both can lie on their sides, one can sit over the other who is lying down, or both can stand or sit. When intromission occurs from behind, the man can lie on top of the woman, the woman can sit back on the man's lap, the woman can crouch while the man kneels behind her, etc. Each position has its advantages and disadvantages such as: freedom of movement, depth of penetration of the penis, and stimulation of the clitoris. If a woman wishes to become pregnant, the couple should have intercourse face to face with the man on top.

Rupturing the hymen (loss of virginity) should be done in a position in which both partners can easily control their movements. The hymen should be stretched gradually with gentle but constant penetration of the penis. Slight bleeding and some pain is common; however, some women feel no discomfort at all.

There is no reason for prohibiting sexual intercourse during menstruation. The erect penis blocks the flow during intercourse, and a disposable cloth placed on the sheets can prevent possible staining when the man withdraws his penis. Some women have a slightly heavier flow after intercourse due to contractions of the uterus during orgasm.



André Giguère

conception

The union of egg and sperm **(fertilization)** is a highly complex process, the mysteries of which have yet to be fully understood. The following description of the fundamentals of conception is necessarily superficial.

Sperm

Sperm cells, produced in the seminiferous tubules of the testes, are moved by muscular contractions through the vas deferens for about three weeks until the mature cells reach the ampulla. Secretions from the prostate gland and seminal vesicles add both bulk and energy to the sperm cells, creating the final seminal fluid.

Each sperm cell consists of a head, mid-piece, and tail. The head contains 23 chromosomes responsible for the hereditary characteristics from the father. The mid-piece and tail are made up of coiled fibers which contract and expand to move the sperm cell along.

An average of 350 million microscopic sperm cells are released in one ejaculation. The life span of sperm within the female genital tract is approximately 48 hours.

The egg

Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) released by the pituitary gland at the beginning of a woman's cycle, stimulates several ovarian follicles to grow. About the 12th day, the pituitary begins to release Luteinizing Hormone (LH) as well. When FSH and LH are in proper balance, one of the follicles ruptures, releasing an egg which is soon picked up by the fringed end of the Fallopian tube.

The nucleus of the egg cell contains 23 pairs of chromosomes; as the egg matures, 1 chromosome from each pair is retained, and the other is discarded in a cluster called the polar body. The nucleus and the nourishing cytoplasm are surrounded by a thicker membrane, the zona pellicuda. Smaller cells from the ruptured follicle cling to its surface. Some of these cells are brushed off by hair-like cilia within the Fallopian tube as muscular contractions move the egg toward the uterus. If the egg is not fertilized within 24 hours of ovulation, it degenerates and passes out the body unnoticed.

Changes of the uterus

As the ovarian follicles develop, estrogen is released by the ovaries. After ovulation, progesterone is released by the corpus luteum, the scar tissue on one ruptured follicle. Both hormones stimulate the endometrium (uterine lining) to "proliferate", preparing the lining to nourish a fertilized egg after implantation. If implantation does not occur the lining is shed as the menstrual flow.

At the time of ovulation, mucus in the cervical canal becomes more plentiful, thinner, and richer in nutrients, so that sperm cells can pass easily into the uterus.

Fertilization

During sexual intercourse, millions of sperm cells are ejaculated high into the woman's vagina, near the alkaline environment of the cervix. Many sperm "swim" in the wrong direction; others are killed by the acid condition of the vagina, and still others are trapped in the folds of the vaginal walls. Those that pass through the cervical canal are moved toward the Fallopian tubes primarily by muscular activity of the uterus. Some sperm enter each Fallopian tube, only one of which holds an egg.

Fertilization occurs in the Fallopian tube. The first sperm cells to reach the egg release a chemical which dissolves cells adhering to the zona pellicuda. Once the egg is exposed, one sperm cell bores through the cell membrane to the center of the cell. A second chemical reaction prevents any other sperm from entering the egg.

As the fertilized egg (gamete) is moved down the Fallopian tube, the nuclei of the sperm and egg fuse together to form one nucleus with 46 chromosomes. These chromosomes reproduce themselves and the cell divides in two. This division process continues until the gamete is a cluster of tiny cells, each with 46 chromosomes. Fats and other substances of the egg cell provide it with nourishment for 3 days as it travels down the tube to the uterus.

Nidation

For several days the egg cluster or **blastocyst** floats freely in the uterine cavity. About six days after fertilization, the blastocyst attaches itself to the endometrium, and buries itself by chemically dissolving a bit of endometrial tissue. Blood surrounds the cluster and nourishes it. Nidation **(implantation)** is complete by the 12th day after fertilization. One mass of cells from the blastocyst soon develops as the growing embryo; others become nutritive structures such as the placenta.

Implantation often does not occur at all, and the fertilized egg degenerates.

Determination of pregnancy

Usually, a woman first suspects that she is pregnant when her menstrual period is overdue. The length of pregnancy is always calculated from the first day of her **last** menstrual flow; thus, if a woman is ten days late, and normally has her period every 28 days, she is considered 38 days or 5½ weeks pregnant.

A woman whose period is late but who does not wish to be pregnant should continue to use some kind of contraception until pregnancy has been confirmed by a doctor.



André Giguère

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The two kinds of pregnancy tests both attempt to detect the presence, within urine, of a hormone called chorionic gonadotropin. This hormone is released in increasing amounts by the placenta, so that by the 6th week of pregnancy (when the period is 2 weeks overdue), some chorionic gonadotropin appears in the pregnant woman's urine. In the "biological test", some of the woman's urine is injected into a laboratory animal such as the rat or rabbit. If chorionic gonadotropin is present, it causes a certain reaction (such as ovulation) in the animal. Such a reaction is defined as a positive result, meaning that the woman is pregnant. This test takes at least six hours. In the "chemical test" a test chemical is added to a sample of urine. The presence or absence of a chemical reaction determines if the test is negative or positive. The chemical test takes only 2 to 20 minutes. Both tests are highly accurate but false positives and especially false negatives do occur. Pregnancy tests are not accurate for pre-menopausal women. Hospital laboratories are often more accurate than drugstores in their tests. Hospital tests are also much less expensive.

For a positive confirmation of pregnancy, a woman should see a gynecologist for an internal examination. Private doctors are expensive, but family planning centers, university health services, and hospital gynecological clinics are more reasonable. Women under 18 can often get cooperation at the adolescent clinic of a children's hospital.

Several signs of early pregnancy which a doctor or paramedical specialist can detect during an internal examination are: darker color of the vulva and vagina, softness of the uterine isthmus (area between the cervix and uterine body), softness of the cervix, and size of the uterus.

If the doctor is not positive of the diagnosis or suspects that the woman is not pregnant, the woman can be given synthetic progesterone, either orally or by injection, which raises the hormone level in the woman's blood stream. If the woman is not pregnant, the following drop in the hormonal level causes withdrawal bleeding. **Such pills cannot abort a fetus:** they can only bring on a late period. These pills cost approximately $3 at reputable pharmacies.

oral contraceptives

Few scientific achievements have had greater social impact than the development of the oral contraceptive. The Pill is presently used by approximately 18.5 million women, about 8.5 million of whom live in North America. The Pill is the closest thing to the "ideal contraceptive" available, and its popularity reflects a changing social and political mood of a whole generation of women.

The oral contraceptive is 100% effective when taken as instructed, relatively "safe", easily reversible, and in the control of the woman; however, use of the Pill does present certain difficulties. Taking one pill every day is a nuisance, appreciated by few not taking oral contraceptives. Minor annoying side effects are common, although transient, in the first three months of use. Most importantly, the oral contraceptive constitutes an endocrinological insult to the female body which in rare instances can lead to serious disease and even death. Nevertheless, on the basis of available scientific findings, the editors of this publication are convinced that the benefits of oral contraception outweigh its dangers. Accepted human activities such as pregnancy and childbirth, or even travel in automobiles carry much greater risks to health and life. Many drugs used more commonly than oral contraceptives, such as aspirin or penicillin, are potentially more dangerous than the Pill; however, relief of pain and combatting infection are accepted as important in our society. Until recently, contraception, with its gifts of sexual freedom and physical health for women, has not been appreciated as an important medical achievement.

In the beginning of this century, Margaret Sanger, one of the greatest fighters for the liberation of women, wrote, "No woman can consider herself free until she can determine the number of children she will have". In the winter of 1950 Margaret Sanger convinced Dr. Pincus to accept a grant of $2,100 from the fledgling Planned Parenthood Federation which she had founded. Millions of dollars of corporation money soon went to research executed by Pincus and a colleague, John Rock; nevertheless, credit for the initiation of the first research project goes to one of the most noble women of this century, Margaret Sanger.

Pincus and Rock experimented with synthetic estrogens and progesterones, and eventually produced "Enovid" for the G.D. Searle Company. Originally, Enovid contained 10 mg. of a synthetic progesterone called norethynodrel and as much as .22 mg. of synthetic estrogen called ethinyl estradiol. In 1956, Rock, Pincus and a third doctor, Celso Garcia, selected 265 Puerto Rican women "from the low income population living in a housing development project in a slum clearance area" for the first significant human trials. Officially, Puerto Rican women were chosen because of their "high pregnancy rate"; in fact, these poor, non-white women were used as Guinea pigs since G.D. Searle hesitated to test such potent medication on white American women. Ironically, during the tests these women received better medical attention than they had ever had.

The Puerto Rican tests revealed that Enovid prevents pregnancy, and that women do not drop dead after ingesting norethynodrel and ethinyl estradiol. By 1960, on the basis of scanty scientific information, the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) authorized the G.D. Searle Co. to market Enovid.

By the end of the first Pill decade, 8 pharmaceutical companies had entered the profitable oral contraceptive market, and more than 20 brands of the birth control pill were produced.

Description

There are two kinds of oral contraceptives: the **combination pill** and the **sequential pill**. A series of the combination oral contraceptive consists of 21 (20 in some brands) identical pills each containing synthetic estrogen and progesterone. A sequential oral contraceptive series is made up of two different kinds of pills. The first 11, 14, 15 or 16 pills (depending on the brand) contain only synthetic estrogen, and the next 10, 6, 5, or 4 pills contain a combination of estrogen and progesterone.

Synthetic hormones stimulate the same body reactions as do natural hormones. There are 2 kinds of synthetic estrogen and 9 different synthetic progesterones. The two estrogens, **mestranol** and **ethinyl estradiol**, have almost indentical properties; however the effects of ethinyl estradiol are more highly localized at the reproductive system. For example, ethinyl estradiol has less effect on glucose tolerance than does mestranol. Although ethinyl estradiol is probably the better estrogen, mestranol is used more commonly. Mestranol is used in: Enovid, Ortho Novum, Norinyl (including Norquen and Noriday), C-Quens, and Ovulen. Ethinyl estradiol is used in: Norlestrin, Provest, Oracon, Ovral, and Demulen.

The quantity of estrogen in each pill is more important than the kind. Several years ago it was discovered that not more than .05 mg. of estrogen in each pill is necessary to ensure 100% contraceptive effectiveness. Also, when such "low dose estrogen pills" are used, risks of serious complications are significantly reduced. In December 1969 the British Committee on Safety of Drugs officially recommended that brands of oral contraceptives containing more than .05 mg. of estrogen should not be used. In the words of the British Medical Journal, British pharmaceutical companies "were quick to take the hint", and withdrew from the market all combination pills containing more than .05 mg. of estrogen. American pharmaceutical companies have produced low dose brands, but have refused to withdraw high dose pills from the market.

Most synthetic progesterones are produced by chemically changing the synthetic male sexual hormone, testosterone. Depending on the chemical process used, the resulting progesterone is either **estrogenic** or **anti-estrogenic**. With estrogenic progesterones, at least some of the hormone is changed by the body into estrogen. Norethynodrel, the progesterone component of Enovid, is the only commonly used estrogenic progesterone. Estrogenic progesterones should not be used since they introduce unnecessary estrogen. On the other hand, anti-estrogenic synthetic progesterones, like natural progesterones, counter the effects of estrogen. The anti-estrogenic qualities of synthetic progesterones add to the contraceptive effectiveness of the Pill.

Depending on the kind and quantity of synthetic hormones used, a particular brand of combination pills can be estrogenic or anti-estrogenic. All low dose combination pills are distinctly anti-estrogenic, which counteracts side effects and complications related to estrogen (most side effects are estrogen-related). In contrast, sequential pills are distinctly estrogenic; not only do all sequential pills contain more than .05 mg. of estrogen in each pill, but the anti-estrogenic effect of progesterone is absent for most of the 21 pill cycle. Also, in contrast to combination medication, sequential oral contraceptives are not 100% effective, with reported failure rates of 1% to 2% annually. In Britain in 1966, sales of sequential pills made up only 3% of the total sales of oral contraceptives. In North America, where the Eli Lilly Company has maintained a strong promotional campaign for C-Quens (the original sequential pill) the various brands of sequential pills have not lost as much of their market. Sequential oral contraceptives should be ordered off the market. **Women taking sequential pills** (C-Quens, Oracon, Ortho Novum SQ, Ovex, Miniquen, Secrovin) **should see a gynecologist and ask for a change of prescription.**



André Giguère

How the Pill works

A healthy woman who is not pregnant or breast feeding menstruates approximately once every 28 days. Soon after menstruation begins, the hypothalamus (part of the brain) stimulates the pituitary gland to secrete a hormone called Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) into the blood stream. FSH stimulates the growth of several ovarian follicles, and the secretion of estrogen by these follicles. A few days after the first release of FSH, the pituitary also begins secretion of Luteinizing Hormone (LH). Around the 14th day of the menstrual cycle, a sudden increase of LH secretion causes one follicle to rupture and release an egg. After ovulation, the ruptured follicle changes into a gland called the corpus luteum which begins to secrete progesterone. As the quantity of estrogen and progesterone increases in the blood stream, the pituitary secretes less FSH and LH.

If the egg is fertilized, the corpus luteum as well as the placenta secrete large quantities of progesterone throughout pregnancy. Estrogen and progesterone block the pituitary's secretion of FSH and LH, and ovulation cannot occur during the nine months of pregnancy. Overlapping pregnancies are thus prevented.

The oral contraceptive mimics the body's defences against pregnancy by creating a hormonal "pseudo-pregnancy" within a woman's body. Each pill of a series contains enough estrogen and progesterone to block secretion of FSH and LH, thus preventing ovulation.

In addition, progesterone causes secondary changes which make pregnancy unlikely even if the pituitary "escapes" the effects of the synthetic hormones. Progesterone causes the cervical mucus to become thick and impenetrable, preventing sperm cells from entering the uterus. Progesterone also disrupts the cyclic growth of the uterine lining, making it unreceptive to a fertilized egg. Since sequential oral contraceptives are primarily estrogenic, secondary progesterone-dependent effects are not produced, resulting in the 1% to 2% failure rate of sequential pills.

Medical examination and prescription

Oral contraceptives, like all potent medication, must not be used by certain women. Proper medical screening can spot women for whom oral contraception would pose unacceptable risks.

A complete medical history must be taken before prescribing an oral contraceptive. Questions which must be asked include:

1. Does the woman have, or has she ever had: a blood clotting disease such as thromboembolism, thrombophlebitis, pulmonary embolism, "stroke", retinal thrombosis; migraine headaches; heart disease or defect; endocrinological disease or disorder such as thyroid dysfunction or diabetes; liver disease such as jaundice; kidney disease; asthma; epilepsy; or any significant psychiatric problem such as severe depression?

2. Is there any inheritable disease in the woman's family? Has the woman's mother ever had any form of cancer, migraine headaches, high blood pressure, or varicose veins? If the woman has any sisters, similar information about their medical histories can be relevant.

3. Has the woman ever been pregnant? How many times? How many live babies, abortions or miscarriages has she had? Has the woman had complications during pregnancy, such as toxemia, varicose veins, or liver disease?

4. At what age did the woman have her first menstrual flow? What is the average length of her menstrual cycle and of the flow itself? Does she experience cramps, fluid retention, breast swelling and tenderness, or mood changes before, during and/or after menstruation?

Women who have or who have had: thromboembolism, thrombophlebitis, pulmonary embolism, a "stroke", retinal thrombosis, heart disease or defect, severe endocrine disorder, recurrent jaundice of pregnancy, or any form of cancer must not take oral contraceptives. The synthetic estrogen delivered by the Pill can worsen existing conditions of these diseases or increase a woman's susceptability to a relapse.

Women who have had: mild endocrine disorder, liver disease such as jaundice, or kidney disease can take the oral contraceptive if: (a) an endocrine disorder is well under control, (b) kidney or liver disease is completely cured.

Women who have or who have had: migraine headaches, high blood pressure, varicose veins, asthma, epilepsy, any significant psychiatric problem, or diabetes can take an oral contraceptive, provided that they are closely supervised medically, and that periodic tests are taken to ensure that the Pill's estrogen is not worsening their condition. If the Pill causes migraine headaches to become more severe or more frequent, the woman must stop taking the medication. If high blood pressure or varicose veins are adversely affected by oral contraception, the woman must stop taking the medication. If fluid retention occurs as a side effect to the Pill, asthma or epilepsy can be adversely affected. For women with asthma or epilepsy, diuretics can be prescribed, and only anti-estrogenic pills should be used. Women with existing psychiatric problems must be followed by a psychiatrist while taking oral contraception. Women with minor depression before menstruation often find their symptoms relieved while taking the Pill. Pre-diabetic women, or women with active diabetes should have an annual or semi-annual glucose tolerance test, and should use an oral contraceptive containing ethinyl estradiol as its estrogenic component.

Once the medical history is taken, the doctor performs a general and a gynecological physical examination. The woman's blood pressure and weight must be recorded, samples of blood and urine must be taken, and a careful breast examination and a Pap test (for cervical cancer) must be performed.

A doctor has a variety of brands to choose from when prescribing oral contraceptives. The following brands are the best available: Ovral, Ortho-Novum 1/50, Norinyl 1, Norlestrin, and Demulen. All

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contain .05 mg. of estrogen and 1 mg. or the equivalent of progesterone (Ovral contains .25 mg. of a particularly potent progesterone). If a woman suffers exceptional symptoms of natural estrogen excess (nausea, vomiting, fluid retention and breast tenderness) during pregnancy or before menstruation, the doctor may suggest a pill containing a larger quantity of progesterone. Norlestrin 2.5, and Provest contain more than 1 mg. of progesterone but not more than .05 mg. of estrogen.

All women taking oral contraceptives should have an annual gynecological examination, including a Pap test.

Personal use of the Pill

Most oral contraceptives are taken in a series of 21 pills. This produces a convenient "three weeks on, one week off" cycle of medication.

To begin taking the Pill, a woman must wait for a menstrual flow. Counting the first day of her flow as day 1, the woman takes the first pill of a series on day 5. One pill is taken at about the same time daily for 21 days. The woman counts 7 days after taking the last pill. On the 8th day, she takes the first pill of her next series. Thus, if a woman takes the first pill of her first series on a Tuesday, she takes her last pill of that series on a Monday, and takes the first pill of the next series on the Tuesday of the following week. The "starting day" (i.e. the day that the first pill is taken) is the same day of the week for every series.

Some oral contraceptives come in 28 day series. The first 21 pills contain the synthetic hormones. The last 7 pills are placebos - pills that contain nothing other than sugar. A woman taking a 28 pill series takes one pill every day, beginning a new package the day after taking the last (28th) pill.

If one pill is forgotten it should be taken as soon as it is remembered, even if this means taking two pills on the same day. If taking the pill is incorporated into routine daily activities (e.g. "waking up", "supper", "going to bed") a woman is less likely to forget a pill. If a combination pill is forgotten for not more than 24 hours, the chances of pregnancy are close to zero. If more than one combination pill is forgotten, or if one sequential pill is forgotten, the forgotten pills should be taken when remembered and another contraceptive method should be used for the rest of the cycle.

Most birth control pills are packaged in "blister envelopes". Each pill is enclosed in an individual blister of clear plastic on a small cardboard sheet. The blister envelope is contained in a plastic container with rows of holes in the bottom. To obtain a pill, the woman pushes down on the plastic blister, and the pill pops out of the hole in the bottom of the package. Most package designs include a calendar mechanism in the package which makes it possible to tell at a glance if the day's pill has already been taken.

The combination Pill provides 100% contraceptive protection from the first pill of the first series.

If a woman is changing her brand of pill from a higher dose of estrogen to a lower dose, another birth control method should be used for the first 2 weeks of the first low dose series.

Reversibility of contraceptive action

The oral contraceptive is easily reversible. When pregnancy is desired, the woman finishes a pill-series, and does not start another series. Sixty to 75% of women who stop taking the Pill to become pregnant achieve their aim within three cycles of the last pill, and 90% become pregnant within one year. The pregnancy rate is the same in women who have never taken oral contraceptives and who are attempting to become pregnant.

Babies born to women who have used oral contraceptives are not affected by the medication.

In a small, undetermined percentage of women who stop taking the Pill, ovulation and menstruation are delayed for a month or two, and in some reported cases, for as long as a year. This condition of post-Pill amenorrhea (lack of menstruation) has been named the "oversuppression syndrome". Amenorrhea following discontinuation of the Pill is more likely to occur in women who have irregular menstrual cycles before using oral contraception. The probable cause of post-Pill amenorrhea is a lingering, oversuppression of the hypothalamus by the Pill's synthetic progesterone. Almost all cases of oversuppression disappear by themselves without medication. If amenorrhea continues for more than 6 months, cortisone acetate or clomiphene citrate (brand name: Clomid) is used to bring on ovulation and menstruation. Clomid is highly effective if there is enough natural estrogen in the bloodstream. If the level of estrogen is low, skull X-rays are taken to make sure that a coincidental tumor does not exist, and supplementary human gonadotropins are then given to induce ovulation.

Prolonged post-Pill amenorrhea responds quickly and easily to treatment with Clomid, or, if necessary, human gonadotropins. It is unlikely that the incidence of oversuppression increases in women taking oral contraceptives for prolonged periods. The practice of discontinuing oral contraception every 2 years to determine if ovulation occurs spontaneously is medically useless and often results in unwanted pregnancy.

Side effects

Oral contraceptives are potent medication and induce many body changes other than the suppression of ovulation.

A side effect is any reaction or body change unrelated to the purpose for which a drug is taken. For the sake of consideration, side effects are listed below in three classifications: nuisance side effects, metabolic changes, and serious complications.

Nuisance effects

Most nuisance effects induced by oral contraception are related to estrogen. Such effects are common during the first 3 cycles of medication while the body is adjusting to the new hormonal

Estimates of risk of death to women in England 1966	AGE 20-34	35-44
Annual death rate per 100,000 healthy, married, non-pregnant women from pulmonary cerebral thromboembolism:		
Users of oral contraceptives	1.5	3.9
Non-users of oral contraceptives	0.2	0.5
Annual death rate per 100,000 total female population from:		
Cancer	13.7	70.1
Motor accidents	4.9	3.9
All causes	60.1	170.5
Death rate per 100,000 maternities from:		
Complications of pregnancy	7.5	13.8
Abortion	5.6	10.4
Complications of delivery	7.1	26.5
Complications of the post-birth period from:		
Thromboembolic disease	1.3	4.6
Other complications	1.3	4.6
All risks of pregnancy, and post-birth period	22.8	57.6

levels, and they usually disappear by the 4th cycle. If any side effect persists for longer than 3 cycles, or becomes severe, the prescribing doctor should be consulted.

The majority of women taking low-dose oral contraceptives do not experience any side effects, or are bothered only by minor, transient effects. Psychological factors play a large part in the incidence of minor effects. If any side effect is expected, it is almost certain to appear.

Nausea sometimes accompanied by vomiting or stomach cramps is the Pill's most common side effect. If it occurs, nausea appears within a day or two of the first pill taken, and recurs at the beginning of the following cycle. Such side effects can be avoided by: a. taking the daily pill after a full meal; b. taking the pill just before going to sleep; or c. taking the pill with a glass of milk or a mild antacid.

Fluid retention can occur as a result of estrogen's effects on the body's retention of salts. A general "bloated feeling", cramping or swelling of the legs, breast discomfort, rapid weight gain, and generalized itching are minor symptoms of fluid retention. Fluid retention can adversely effect migraine headaches. If a woman experiences severe headache, dizziness, and blurry or double vision shortly after starting the Pill, she should immediately consult the prescribing doctor, and stop taking the medication.

Fluid retention is harmless except to women with migraine headaches, epilepsy, high blood pressure, vascular disease, or heart defect or disease. Fluid retention can be alleviated by a low salt diet, restricted water intake and, if necessary, a diuretic.

Chloasma is the rarest of estrogen-related nuisance effects. Chloasma, also called the "mask of pregnancy" appears as "giant freckles" on the face. Pill related chloasma is more common in women who experience chloasma during pregnancy, and in women frequently exposed to strong sunlight.

Leukorrhea is an estrogen-related, harmless, white or clear, excessive vaginal discharge. If vaginal discharge becomes bothersome, a gynecologist should be consulted.

Estrogen deficiency and progesterone excess side effects occur if a Pill is too highly anti-estrogenic for a particular woman. Such side effects include: mood changes, including depression and changes in sexual desire; increased appetite and weight gain; fatigue; decrease in amount and duration of menstrual flow; oily scalp and skin (sometimes leading to acne); changes in facial or body hair distribution; and breast enlargement. Progesterone related side effects, although usually minor, either remain constant or become worse with each successive cycle. A doctor should therefore be consulted. Recent evidence suggests that mood changes including depression might also be estrogen-related. Estrogen seems to cause a deficiency of a vitamin called pyridoxine. Recent experiments indicate that pyridoxine-replacement therapy significantly improves cases of Pill-related depression.

Breast enlargement is the most common progesterone-related side effect. After an initital size increase, breast size remains constant until the Pill is discontinued, at which point the breasts return to normal size.

If a woman is taking a Pill that delivers more than 1 mg. of progesterone daily, progesterone-related side effects can usually be eliminated by switching to an oral contraceptive with less progesterone (not to a Pill with more estrogen).

Breakthrough bleeding and spotting (bleeding between periods) are the only common progesterone-deficiency side effects. If they occur, such bleeding episodes usually disappear by the fourth cycle. In persistent cases a pill with a higher dose of progesterone can be prescribed.

Metabolic effects

The biochemical activities which keep all organisms alive are collectively called metabolism. The oral contraceptive causes more than 50 biochemical changes within the female body. Similar biochemical changes occur during pregnancy, and most are not noticeable; however, in susceptible women, pregnancy-related and Pill-related metabolic changes can causes disease, and in rare cases, even death.

Insulin production and glucose tolerance can be adversely affected by estrogen produced naturally during pregnancy or delivered by the Pill. Insulin is a hormone necessary to the body's digestion of sugar. A low level of circulating insulin leads to a disease called diabetes mellitus. The Pill does not cause diabetes, but it may aggravate an existing condition of low glucose tolerance. Diabetes is a hereditary disease, and a woman whose blood relatives have diabetes should have a glucose tolerance test before starting the Pill, and an annual test while taking the medication.

Liver function is affected by pregnancy and by the Pill. In susceptible women, the hormones of pregnancy can cause "recurrent jaundice of pregnancy". The oral contraceptive can induce a similar disease process. In one year, about 1 woman in 10,000 Pill-users experience jaundice, which is characterized by extreme itchiness and a yellow discoloration of the skin, fingernails and eyes. Jaundice responds well to therapy.

Fat metabolism is altered by estrogen of pregnancy or of the Pill. Estrogen causes an increase in the amount of fat and fatty proteins circulating in the bloodstream. This is a potentially dangerous effect, especially if maintained for long periods, since an increase in circulating fats such as cholesterol is associated with an increased incidence of atherosclerosis, a vascular disease in which arteries are clogged with layers of fat.

To date, increased incidence of atherosclerosis has not been found in women taking the Pill. Further research is necessary.

Lactation is adversely affected by the Pill. Women who intend to breastfeed should not use oral contraception immediately after child-birth.

Serious complications

Certain metabolic changes in women taking the Pill can lead to serious complications, and even death. The incidence of such complications is very low.

Thromboembolism: The various kinds of thromboembolism are diseases in which an unnecessary clot forms within a blood vessel, obstructing the flow of blood and starving body tissues. Thromboembolism can have serious and even fatal consequences. During pregnancy, estrogen causes an increased level of blood clotting chemicals (called "factors") within the blood serum, creating a condition of hypercoagulability. Blood loss during and after childbirth is greatly reduced by the blood's increased capacity to coagulate.

Hypercoagulability also increases a woman's susceptibility to thromboembolism. Estrogen delivered by oral contraception causes increased susceptibility of the same magnitude.

In 1968 three English scientists, M.P. Vessey, R. Doll and H.W.H. Inman presented carefully collected statistics evaluating risks of fatal and non-fatal thromboembolism to women taking oral contraceptives. The excess death rate from thromboembolism was estimated to be 1.3 per 100,000 users aged 20 to 34 and 3.4 per 100,000 users aged 35 to 44. It was also estimated that 47 women in 100,000 users are admitted to hospital every year for non-fatal thromboembolic disease. Among non-users of the Pill, only 5 in 100,000 are admitted every year. When corrected for error, this reveals a nine times greater risk of non-fatal thromboembolism for Pill-users.

A recent paper, prepared by the same scientists, reveals that the excess death rate is significantly reduced in women using only low dose preparations (pills containing not more than .05 mg. of estrogen).

An American study organized by Philip Sartwell of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, and presented in the 1969 FDA report on the Pill, reveals findings which are approximately the same as the British ones. The Sartwell study also indicates that high dose and sequential pills provide additional risk.

These findings are not in themselves very frightening. Many daily activities carry far greater risks of injury or death. The risks of Pill-related thromboembolism are analyzed by Dr. D.M. Potts, Medical Secretary of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (London) who writes:

The risk of death from thromboembolic disease can be evaluated in two ways. Firstly, it can be reviewed against a medical background. Nearly every effective drug has a disease and even a death rate when used on a large scale, and the Pill is no exception. When a woman engages in sexual intercourse she takes a calculable risk with her life either as a result of possible pregnancy or as a result of procedures she adopts to prevent or interrupt pregnancy. The chart below sets out this risk in women of different ages.

Deaths following the use of IUDs are only beginning to be assessed but it seems likely that they will be as frequent as those with the Pill. When allowance is made for the higher failure rate of IUDs, use of the Pill in both younger and older age groups proves to be associated with a lower death rate than any other procedure. In other words, a woman who takes oral contraceptives has more chance of being alive one year later than her sisters who choose to have a baby or use some other form of contraception (assuming a failure rate for other methods).

Secondly the Pill can can be looked at in its social context. For many women there is no alternativ

RISK OF DEATH WITH VARIOUS CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

		Women age 20-34 years (1,000,000 users/year)			Women age 35-44 years (1,000,000 users/year)		
Method	Pregnancies	Deaths due to pregnancy	Deaths due to method	Total	Deaths due to pregnancy	Deaths due to method	Total
IUD	30,000	7	unknown		17	unknown	
Oral contraceptives	5,000	1	13	14	3	34	37
Diaphragm	120,000	27	0	27	69	0	69
Safe period	240,000	55	0	55	135	0	135
Pregnancy	1,000,000	228	-	228	576		576

form of contraception that offers the degree of effectiveness, acceptability and convenience which the Pill offers. Many aspects of social behavior carry a much greater risk. Tobacco and alcohol, which society demands for its comfort and pleasure, are associated with a very heavy mortality and morbidity and their consequences constitute a signicant part of medical practice. From the point of view of the health of society it would be more justifiable to have oral contraceptives in slot machines and restrict the sale of cigarettes to a medical prescription.

The Pill and vascular disease: Estrogen causes blood pressure increase in susceptible women.

There are several recorded cases of "stroke" in women taking the Pill. A stroke is the rupture of a blood vessel leading to or from the brain. High blood pressure increases the chance of stroke. Severe, debilitating headache is a stroke symptom. If severe headache is experienced while taking the Pill, a doctor should be consulted to rule out the possibility of stroke.

Although a significant relationship has not yet been demonstrated, it is believed that risk of stroke is increased, probably only slightly, in women taking the Pill.

The Pill and cancer: Massive doses of estrogen have been used in gynecology for more than 30 years. No increase in any form of cancer as a result of this medication has been observed.

Estrogen of pregnancy produces cellular changes in the cervix, which look very much like cellular changes of early cervical cancer. After pregnancy, the cervical cells regain their normal appearance. The Pill induces similar cellular changes, and some scientists believe that the oral contraceptive increases the risk of cervical cancer. On the other hand, the Pill might provide a protective effect against uterine and breast cancer.

On the basis of presently existing information, no definite conclusions can be reached as to the effects of oral contraception on the incidence of cancer.

Oral contraception carries distinct sexual connotations, and any consideration of the Pill's risks is complicated by the existing social ethic which views sexuality, and especially female sexuality, as evil. All potent medication carries risks of disease and death, but the thing that marks the Pill for special consideration is the freedom of sexual choice that it provides to women.

Some women's liberation groups have adopted an "Off the Pill" position, demanding that the oral contraceptive be withdrawn. A better course of action, already taken up by some, is to demand development of an even safer contraceptive method, and to attack the giant pharmaceutical corporations for their incredible profit margins, racist experimental programs and medically unacceptable marketing standards.

A special publication on the Pill, for distribution through women's liberation groups, is being prepared by the editors of this publication.

condom

The condom, a sheath worn on the penis during sexual intercourse, is a widely used, effective, mechanical contraceptive. The condom is also known as: "prophylactic", "rubber", "safe", "French letter", or simply "contraceptive".

Most condoms manufactured today are made of thin, strong latex rubber; condoms made from animal membrane are also available. Rubber condoms are approximately 0.0025 inches thick, 1 inch wide and 7 inches long. At the open end of the sheath the rubber is thicker, forming an elastic ring which keeps the condom from slipping off the penis. The condom is either plain-ended or tipped with a "teat" meant to receive and hold ejaculated semen. There are no "sizes" for condoms, since all are considerably elastic.

Skin condoms, produced from sterile animal membrane, first appeared in England during the eighteenth century. Since the development of the latex rubber process in the 1930's, skin condoms have been largely replaced by the cheaper and equally effective rubber sheaths. The principal advantage of skin condoms is that natural membrane is a better conductor of heat than a film of rubber, and therefore interferes less with sensation.

Skin condoms are packaged in plastic or aluminum capsules containing water, glycerine and a preservative. Rubber condoms are packaged in paper envelopes, cardboard boxes or aluminum foil. Most rubber condoms are sold dry and powdered; but at least one company distributes lubricated rubber condoms sealed between strips of aluminum foil.

Association of the condom with prostitution and prevention of veneral disease has resulted in a reluctance on the part of many men and women to use this birth control method. In addition there exists a widespread misconception that the condom is an unreliable contraceptive when compared to other methods. In fact, statistics reveal that when properly used, the condom is as effective as the diaphragm and jelly method.

The condom method of birth control does have an important inherent disadvantage - it is a contraceptive used by the male partner alone. If the male sexual partner is reliable, and both man and woman accept this contraceptive method, there is no problem; however, not all men are trustworthy, and certainly not at all times. Since it is the woman who bears the consequence of unwanted pregnancy, women are more likely to appreciate the importance of using some form of contraception during all acts of sexual intercourse.

The mechanical nature of the condom also provides potential problems. Some men and women do not like using a "device" during sexual intercourse, claiming it disrupts spontaneity. If this is the sincere feeling of either partner the condom should be avoided. On the other hand, many men and women incorporate unrolling of the condom into the enjoyable routine of sexual foreplay.

Many men claim that the condom dulls sexual pleasure. Physiologically, this claim is highly questionable. Modern condoms are extremely thin and transmit sensation very well. Men who insist that the condom interferes significantly with sexual sensation are usually refusing to accept responsibility for birth control.

The condom does have several important advantages: it is harmless, very simple to use, and easily available. If the male sexual partner is willing to take on the responsibility of contraception seriously, the condom is the best birth control method for occasional or unexpected sexual intercourse.

Aside from contraception, the condom does provide some protection against venereal diseases such as syphilis or gonorrhea.

The condom is probably the most commonly used mechanical contraceptive in North America. Eight hundred million to one billion condoms are sold every year in Canada and the U.S.

Since 1938 the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has supervised the manufacture of condoms. FDA enforcement and automated manufacturing and testing techniques contribute to the maintenance of very high quality levels.

Use

The condom must be worn throughout sexual intercourse since pregnancy can result from an early, unexpected ejaculation. If the condom is not pre-rolled, it should be rolled just before use. The condom should not be completely rolled up - a half an inch should be left at the closed end to receive ejaculated semen. If the condom being used is already rolled when purchased (most rubber condoms are pre-rolled), it should be unrolled half an inch. The condom is then unrolled over the erect penis. The half inch space left at the end of the condom (or the "teat", if the condom has one) should be squeezed while unrolling, so that air if not trapped in the closed end. It the man it not circumcised, he must pull back the foreskin before unrolling the condom. Properly unrolled, the condom covers the whole penis, with the half inch extension (or "teat") hanging limply at the end. Care must be taken not to tear the condom with finger nails, rings or any rough object.

When inserting the penis the male should avoid catching the extension or teat on the outside of the vagina, since it is possible to thrust a hole through the side of the sheath if the tip becomes caught.

Occasionally there is insufficient moisture in the vagina to allow for easy entry of the penis, especially if it is covered by a dry rubber condom. Forcing the penis into a relatively dry vagina can be uncomfortable and irritating for the woman. Such problems can be avoided by the use of an artificial lubricant or a pre-lubricated condom. A commercial spermicidal preparation (contraceptive foam, cream or jelly) is a good lubricant to use, since it also provides contraceptive protection. Other non-greasy jellies, such as surgical jelly, can also be used. Of course, saliva is the most readily available and cheapest lubricant of all. **Vaseline or any kind of petroleum jelly or oil should never be applied to rubber condoms,** since these materials destroy rubber. Unless a pre-lubricated condom is used, the lubricant is applied to the outside of the sheath after it has been unrolled onto the penis.

Following male orgasm and ejaculation, there is always a partial or significant loss of erection. As long as the upper open end of the condom remains tight against the penis, sexual intercourse can continue; however, if loss of erection is significant and the condom does not fit firmly against the penis, semen can leak out of the open end, or the condom can slip off the penis, into the vagina. In such cases, the male partner should hold the upper part of the condom tight against the base of his penis, and withdraw from the vagina.



If the condoms slips off the penis, it should be removed from the vagina immediately, with the open end held tightly closed.

The condom is removed by stretching the ring at the open end and pulling down. The condom should be checked immediately after removal. If for some reason the condom has burst, the woman should immediately insert an applicator-full of vaginal spermicide into her vagina, or, if that is not available, douche with water. In such clear-cut cases of contraceptive failure, pregnancy can be avoided if the woman takes a large dose of the female hormone estrogen shortly after intercourse. Such an after-the-fact contraceptive is commonly used for special cases - such as women who have been raped. Although not all gynecologists are familiar with this

use of estrogen, many emergency clinics in large city hospitals have estrogen available for this purpose. Estrogen in high doses is a potent drug and cannot be administered casually.

Some doctors suggest that the condom should always be used in combination with a vaginal contraceptive foam, cream or jelly. This extra precaution reduces the chances of conception should the condom break; however, condoms bought from drug stores or pharmaceutical companies can be assumed to be reliable.

Years ago doctors suggested that all condoms be tested before use. Blowing the condom up like a balloon was the most commonly suggested test. Considering present-day quality control maintained by reliable manufacturers, such testing by the user is likely to do more harm than good. With modern condoms, the number of sheaths damaged during testing is usually greater than the number of defective condoms found.

Good quality condoms can be used several times. If the condom is to be reused, it should be dropped into a bedside glass of water after removal from the penis. A soon as is convenient, the condom should be carefully washed in warm soapy water. Rubber condoms should be dried and powdered with cornstarch. Skin condoms can be kept in a mild solution of household boric acid and water. A condom that is reused should be tested for leaks before each use.

If the condom is not to be reused it can be flushed down the toilet.

Condoms should never be kept in a wallet or pocket since the combination of moisture and heat provided by contact with the body deteriorates and eventually rots the condom. Condoms are best kept in the small cardboard containers in which they are usually sold. Without excessive heat or moisture condoms can be stored for up to two years.

Both rubber and skin condoms are meant to cover the entire penis. Another kind of condom, called the "tip condom" or condom cap, covers only the glans of the penis. Tip condoms should never be used since they are likely to slip off after male orgasm.

Cost

Condoms should be bought only from drug stores, pharmaceutical companies or family planning agencies. Those sold in men's washrooms, gas stations or from peddlers are likely to be of inferior quality. Condoms can be bought by anyone, without a prescription.

The most common drug store price is $1.25 for 3 rubber condoms. Lubricated rubber condoms cost about $1.50 for 3. Skin condoms can cost $1.00 or more each. Rubber condoms bought in quantity from manufacturing companies or family planning associations cost 25 to 35 cents for 3.



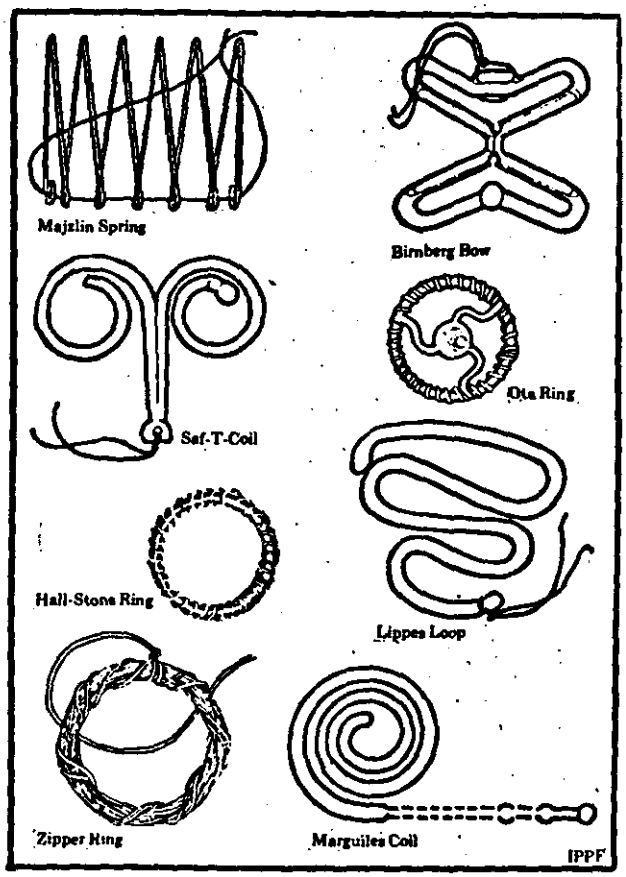
Danielle Giguère

intrauterine devices

The effectiveness of an intrauterine (within the uterus) device to prevent conception has been known for over 2000 years. Hippocrates, the ancient Greek doctor described a device which was inserted into a woman's uterus through a hollow lead tube passed through the cervix (entrance to the womb). For centuries Arabian and Turkish camel drivers inserted small round pebbles into the uteri of their camels before going into the desert to prevent the camels from becoming pregnant during the long journey.

In this century, Grafenberg, a German doctor, reported in 1930 of his use of an intrauterine contraceptive device made of silkworm gut, wound into a ring and inserted into the uterus. Grafenberg's major contribution was the development of a device with a structure such that it remained only in the uterus and was not continuous with the cervical canal or vagina. Similar devices used in the beginning of the 20th century had structures which led into the uterus from the cervical canal. Grafenberg claimed that such structures served as ladders for the upward movement of bacteria from the vagina into the uterus. Devices with such "bacterial ladders" caused a great deal of infection and discomfort for many women.

Because of complications with devices other than the Grafenberg ring, intrauterine contraception was neglected, until in 1959, two doctors working independently reported considerable success with modifications of the original Grafenberg device. Only recently have doctors begun to devote serious attention to IUD's (or IUCD's). It took many years for the medical profession to forget its prejudice against anything lying within the uterus even though reports on the Grafenberg ring made it clear that infection was not a common complication.



Description

Today there are three basic kinds of IUDs: closed devices such as the Hall-Stone ring, the Ota ring, the Zipper ring, the Birnberg bow, and other modifications of Grafenberg's original design; more recently developed open devices such as the Lippes loop, the Margulies coil and the Saf-t-coil; and closed-plane devices such as the Majzlin spring and the Dalkon shield. The open devices and the closed-plane IUDs are safer and easier to insert. Closed IUDs should no longer be used.

Some different IUDs are illustrated above.

Most of the modern safer devices, except the Majzlin spring, are made of flexible plastic. The new synthetic plastics are being used for various kinds of human surgery and repair as well as for IUDs since the body does not react to their presence. The malleability of plastics provides an additional advantage - IUDs made of such materials can be straightened out and threaded into very thin introducers (inserters) which can then be inserted into the uterus through the cervix with little or no pain. The malleability of plastic also allows for great latitude in design and may prove very useful in evolving the "ideal design". The plastic tube molded into the IUD design usually has a core of metal salts so that if the position of the device must be determined exactly, an X-ray will reveal the IUD (X-rays only show the presence of dense structures such as bone, metal, or metal salts, but not plastic itself).

Although there is much disagreement as to which is the best IUD available, the Lippes loop (size D, a little more than 1 inch across) is the most widely used. The Lippes loop is preferred because of low expulsion, pregnancy and side effect rates associated with its use. The more recently developed Saf-t-coil and Majzlin spring are both about as safe and as effective as the loop. Very recent research claims that the newly introduced Dalkon shield might be the best IUD of all, however much more research must be done before the shield can be accurately evaluated.

Insertion of the device

The insertion of an IUD is usually a simple, rapid and more or less painless procedure. After a general physical examination, the

should be reported to the doctor who inserted the IUD.

Side effects include: minor or severe pain similar to pain from menstrual cramps; irregular bleeding during the month (spotting); and very heavy menstrual bleeding for the first few cycles after insertion. The extra heavy bleeding for the first few menstrual cycles following insertion seems to be a common experience. It should be reported to the doctor but it is not serious. Sometimes drugs are prescribed to lessen the bleeding. Pelvic pain and irregular or extra-heavy bleeding account for most of the 8% to 10% of IUDs which are removed either as a result of the doctor's decision or the insistence of the patient.

Serious complications

Pelvic Inflammatory Disease PID - (any infection of the pelvic organs) occurs as a complication to the IUD in 2% to 4% of women wearing a device. Usually, an incident of IUD - related PID is a relapse of some previously existing infection, such as gonorrhea. In such cases, the insertion of an IUD is enough to weaken the natural defences of the uterus, and bacteria which had been kept in check multiply and cause clinical signs of infection. Commonly used IUDs are sterilized before distribution, and sterile techniques are maintained by most doctors during insertion, to reduce the risk of PID. If PID occurs in a woman wearing an IUD, it can usually be treated without removing the device. Women who have had a pelvic infection previous to IUD insertion can safely use a device but must make sure that the infection has been totally eliminated.

Once in approximately 2,500 IUD insertions, the device does not remain in the uterus, but goes through the uterine wall into the abdominal cavity. Such **uterine perforation** is usually the result of error on the part of the inserting doctor or technician; however, some IUDs are pushed through the uterine wall by contractions of the uterine muscles themselves. Whatever the cause, complete perforation of an open device, with the IUD itself floating freely in the abdominal cavity, is not dangerous. Since the body does not react to the IUD, it is usually left where it is. If however, a closed device perforates, there is a risk that it will catch a loop of one of the intestines and obstruct the passage of food or waste material. (This is why closed devices are no longer used). Surgery is always performed to retrieve a closed IUD, should it perforate. Similar surgery must be performed if an open device perforates only half-way, leaving a dangerous, rigid "hook" protruding through the uterine wall.

There have not been any cases reported of cervical or uterine cancer occuring as a result of IUD use. On the basis of presently available information, it can be said that IUDs do not cause cancer.

Should an IUD fail and a woman become pregnant with a device still in place, there is no danger to the baby. Usually the device is left in the uterus and is only removed when the baby is delivered. There are no reports of abnormalities in babies born to women with IUDs in place.

How the IUD works

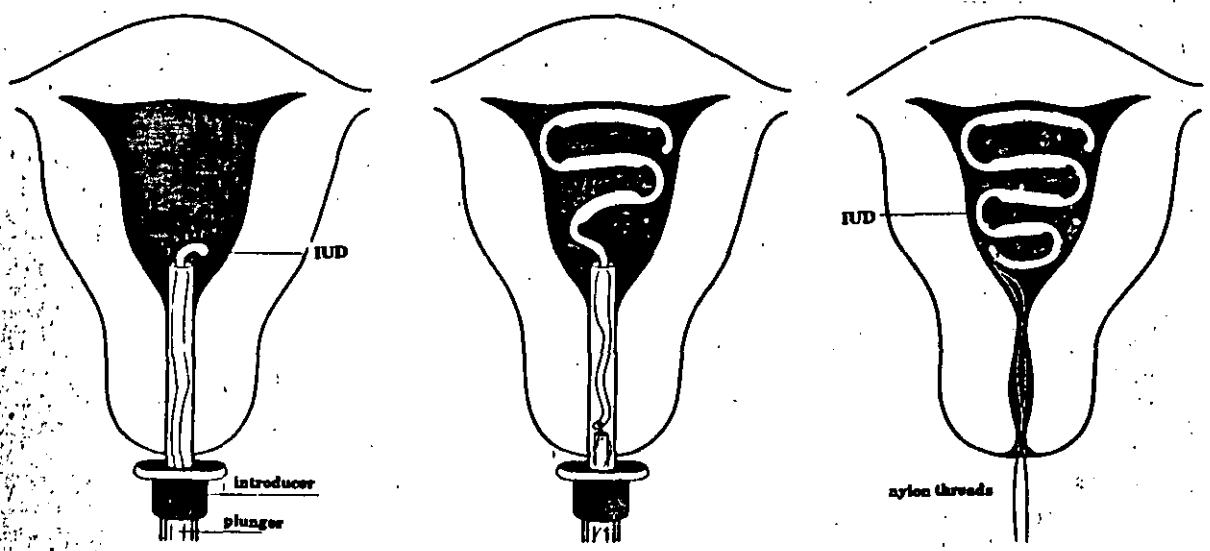
Many conflicting theories have been suggested in attempts to explain the contraceptive action of the IUD. The exact mode of action is still not understood.

One widely accepted theory suggests that the IUD interferes with the dynamic muscular balance of the cervix, uterus and Fallopian tubes. It is suggested that sperm transport up into the tubes and ovum transport down toward the uterus are disrupted by the IUD's effects on uterine and tubal muscles.

Another group of explanatory theories concentrates on cellular changes in the uterine lining, the endometrium. If the cyclic development of endometrial cells is disrupted, implantation of a fertilized egg is impossible.

One group of theories is primarily biochemical, and suggests that when an IUD is present, the uterine environment is chemically hostile to a fertilized egg.

A recently presented theory suggests that abnormally high concentrations of **macrophages** develop



woman lies back on the examining table with her legs in stirrup-like supports so that her vaginal area is exposed, and her thighs are apart. With a special instrument (speculum) the vaginal walls are gently separated and the cervix is exposed. A cancer smear test (the Pap test - routine in all gynecological examinations) is made by scraping the cervix gently (cells picked up are later examined under a microscope). The doctor has previously determined whether the **pelvic organs** (uterus, bladder, rectum) are normal and whether the uterus is angled forward or backward. A sterile **uterine probe** (see diagram) is then carefully passed into the uterus to ensure that the cervical canal is not obstructed and to recheck the uterine position. As the diagram shows, the IUD is threaded into a sterile plastic introducer (if it has not already been "loaded"). The loaded introducer is inserted through the cervical canal and is advanced to the lowermost portion of the uterus, just beyond the entrance of the triangular slit-like cavity. Sometimes it is necessary to grasp the cervix with an instrument to steady it before inserting either the probe or introducer. As the cervix is grasped the woman feels a pin-prick sensation, however pain is rarely experienced. Pressure is put on the plunger of the introducer and the IUD is pushed into the uterine cavity where it regains its original shape. The introducer is withdrawn leaving two nylon threads which are connected to the device, protruding into the upper vagina. The threads are trimmed so that only an inch or two remains beyond the cervix.

An IUD can be inserted at any time during the menstrual cycle, but it is best introduced on the first day of a menstrual period. This has several advantages: the most important is that insertion at that time can not interfere with an early or unsuspected pregnancy since if the woman is still menstruating, she has not yet ovulated that month and cannot be pregnant. Also insertion of the IUD may cause a slight amount of bleeding from the uterus, and this spotting is not an additional problem during menstruation. In addition the cervical canal is open wider during menstruation than during other parts of the woman's cycle.

As soon as the IUD is inserted, it begins to prevent conception. If a woman is changing from birth control pills to an IUD, she may be advised to take the pills for one month longer, since most accidental pregnancies which occur with the IUD, begin during the first month of use. Also, continued use of oral contraceptives reduces the amount of menstrual bleeding or spotting which may be increased during the first month of IUD use.

If the nylon appendage connected to the IUD is properly trimmed, neither the male nor the female is at all aware of the device during coitus.

Insertion of IUDs for women who have not had children

After a woman has a child, miscarriage or abortion, her uterus remains slightly enlarged and her cervix slightly dilated permanently. Many doctors refuse to insert an IUD into the smaller, tighter uterus of a **nulliparous woman** (never been pregnant) because of severe pain which often occurs during and immediately after insertion. Some research is presently being done with various drugs meant to reduce the pain of insertion for nulliparous women. Many if not most women who have never been pregnant also experience some pain from cramps for the first few days after IUD insertion. This pain is sometimes not more severe than that experienced from normal menstrual cramps; in some other cases it can be accompanied by fainting or be so severe that removal of the device is necessary. All nulliparous women have a greater tendency to expel the device spontaneously from their uterus. Failure rates of the IUD are also significantly higher for nulliparous women.

Removal

Removal of devices with nylon "tails" is simple. The doctor pulls gently on the threads extending into the vagina, and the device usually slips out easily. Women should not attempt to do this themselves since occasionally the cervical canal is obstructed or the IUD is lodged in the uterine wall, and an unskilled tug could cause injury. For devices without an appendage, the doctor inserts a small blunt hook into the uterus, catches the IUD, and pulls it out.

Expulsion and required removal of IUDs

The muscles of the uterus run in two different ways (diagonally and transversely) and when the uterus contracts it does so in a rhythmical way. These contractions cause the IUD to be pushed out of the uterus of certain women. At present there is no sure way of knowing which women are likely to expel the device.

Between 10 and 12 percent of all women who receive IUDs spontaneously expel the device in the first year of use. Most expulsions occur in the first 3 months that the device is in the uterus. Expulsions of the IUD usually occur, if at all, during menstrual bleeding. Women using IUDs should check the surface of their menstrual tampons or pads to ensure that the device has not been passed out with menstrual blood. If the IUD has a nylon appendage, the woman should check for its presence after each period and at least once a week. If the nylon thread or beads cannot be felt, the doctor should be consulted and another method of contraception should be used until a new device can be inserted.

If a woman expels an IUD from her uterus she can have another one inserted. The chances that this same woman will expel the device again are very high - 50% of women who receive a second IUD expel it from their uterus.

The Lippes loop, because of its design compresses easily and is least likely to be pushed out of the uterus by a single muscular contraction.

Beyond the 10%-12% of women who spontaneously expel the IUD, another 8% to 10% of women have the device removed because of troublesome side effects which are described below.

Side effects

Minor side effects to the IUD are common but not serious. Usually, these side effects disappear after the first month or two of use, however all side effects

within the uterus when an IUD is present. Macrophages are normal body cells which attack "invading" cells such as bacteria, by **phagocytosis.** (A phagocyte is a cell, such as a white blood cell, that can "swallow" another cell, and thus destroy it). Macrophages normally do not exist within the uterine cavity, and their presence might destroy a fertilized egg.

IUDs do not cause early abortion nor do they prevent pregnancy by creating a low-grade infection in the uterus.

Effectiveness

The efficiency of the IUD is considerably less than the oral contraceptive pill. At best, only 1.5 to 3 women out of 100 become pregnant during the first year after insertion of the IUD. Failure rates tend to decline with further years of use. Many doctors report a contraceptive failure rate of much higher than 3.0. With some devices, up to 8 or 9 women out of 100 become pregnant during the first year after the IUD is inserted.

IUDs are most effective for women who have had several children, and are older than 30 years of age. Age is the more important factor. For example, in one study on the Lippes loop, 5.7% of women 15-24 years old at time of insertion became pregnant within the first year. In the same study, only 4.7% of the women 25-29 years old, and 2.9% of women 30-34 years old became pregnant in the same time period.

Women who must not become pregnant should not rely on the IUD unless abortion is an acceptable and available option.

Acceptability

Considering the 10% to 12% of women who expel the IUD within one year after insertion, the 8% to 10% who must have it removed in that same period, and the 2% to 3% (at least) who become pregnant, the IUD is an acceptable method of contraception for only about 75% of women in the first year. Acceptability goes down to about 50% within 5 years. For those women who can use the IUD, it is probably the best method available - it is safe, easy to use, cheap, does not require repeated action (like taking a pill daily) and does not interfere with the act or enjoyment of sexual intercourse.

With the advent of statistically significant reports linking oral contraceptives with an increased incidence of death and disease from thromboembolic illness, some women have strongly advocated the use of the IUD in preference to the Pill. Failure rates for the IUD of 1% to 2%, and a naive belief that the IUD is "harmless" have been repeated over and over again.

It is absurd to believe that the pharmaceutical and plastic corporations producing IUDs have any more concern for the lives of individual women, than do the pharmaceutical corporations producing the Pill. The IUD is neither harmless nor as effective as the manufacturing companies claim. It is not possible at this point to determine exactly how many women die as a direct result of IUD use (possibly from perforation); it is known however, that many women die during or after normal pregnancy (about 300 per million pregnancies), and that some women using an IUD become pregnant. As a result of contraceptive failure, 30,000 to 80,000 pregnancies occur every year in 1,000,000 IUD users. Thus, in 1,000,000 women using the IUD for one year, 9 to 24 women die as a result of pregnancy, and beyond these deaths, an undetermined number of women die as a result of criminal abortion.

Reversibility

The contraceptive effect of an IUD is completely reversible. When the device is removed the woman can have children again.

The IUD and genocide

The IUD is cheap to manufacture, easy to insert, and in large scale terms is very effective. Not more than 8 to 9 women out of 100 will become pregnant during the first year of use. Women who do not use any contraceptive method usually do get pregnant within one year - 90 women in 100 will become pregnant in one year if they do not try any method to control their fertility. Since the growth of large populations in nations of the Third World (Africa, Latin America, parts of Asia, etc) represents a threat to the power and world dominance of such countries as the United States, considerable attention is being directed at the IUD by these nations. Scientists, working with grants from such organizations as the Population Council, a "private American foundation", supported by the Ford Foundation, John D. Rockefeller III, and other private donors, are attempting to develop more effective IUDs which can be inserted by only semi-skilled personnel. By advocating "voluntary sterilization" and use of the IUD, the governments of the United States, Britain and other western powers are attempting to control by contraception the numbers of non-white people, just as white people from Europe eliminated large numbers of red Indians by importing European diseases for which the Indian had no antibody (immunity) resistance. One important characteristic that the IUD shares with sterilization is that the effectiveness of the method cannot be controlled directly by the individual woman who carries the IUD in her uterus. Both sterilization and IUDs are used much more extensively in countries other than the western nations. Of the 8 million IUDs used, only 1 million are carried by U.S. women. In contrast, of the 18.5 million pill users in the world, at least 8.5 million live in the U.S. and an additional .5 to 1 million in the United Kingdom.

Large scale use of contraceptive measures, applied to women who may not want to control their fertility, approaches genocide and ceases to be birth control.

diaphragm and jelly

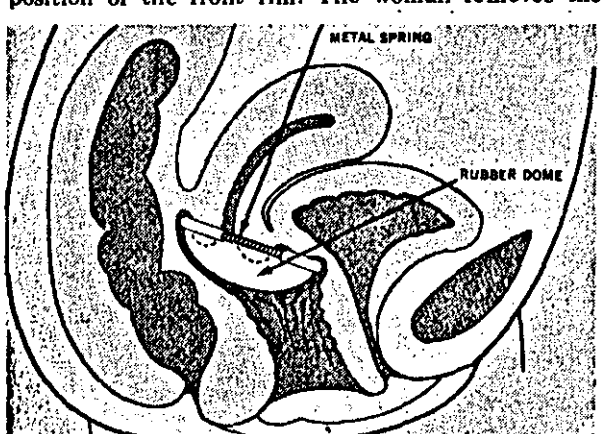
The diaphragm and spermicidal jelly method is a relatively popular and effective mechanical form of contraception.

The soft rubber diaphragm with a spring rim is fitted as a mechanical barrier to the cervix, preventing sperm from entering the cervical canal; the front end fits snugly behind the pubic bone, the dome covers the cervix and the back end rises into the posterior fornix, a small pocket beind the cervix. A spermicidal preparation (cream or jelly) smeared on the surface of the device acts as a chemical contraceptive; it kills sperm which pass the diaphragm rim or remain in the folds of the vaginal wall. Some doctors question whether the device actually blocks the cervix or merely serves as a platform for the spermicide. Even so, it is always fitted as a barrier to the cervix.

Medical examination and prescription

Each woman must be individually fitted for the diaphragm by a gynecologist or a family planning clinician. Non-prescription, "one size fits all" diaphragms should not be trusted. A virgin (woman with hymen intact) can be fitted for a diaphragm; however, sexual intercourse stretches the vagina slightly, and she should be refitted shortly after her first act of intercourse. Fitting should be checked at least every two years and after any of the following circumstances: childbirth, miscarriage, any operation (surgery), and a gain or loss of more than ten pounds.

The doctor must perform an internal pelvic examination to choose the size and type of diaphragm most suited for an individual woman. The woman is asked to examine herself internally so that she learns to recognize the edge of the pubic bone and the cervix, important for proper fitting. Then, the doctor inserts a sample diaphragm and asks the woman to examine it in place. She should be able to recognize the cervix through the rubber and the position of the front rim. The woman removes the device by hooking her finger under the front rim, and pulling down and out.

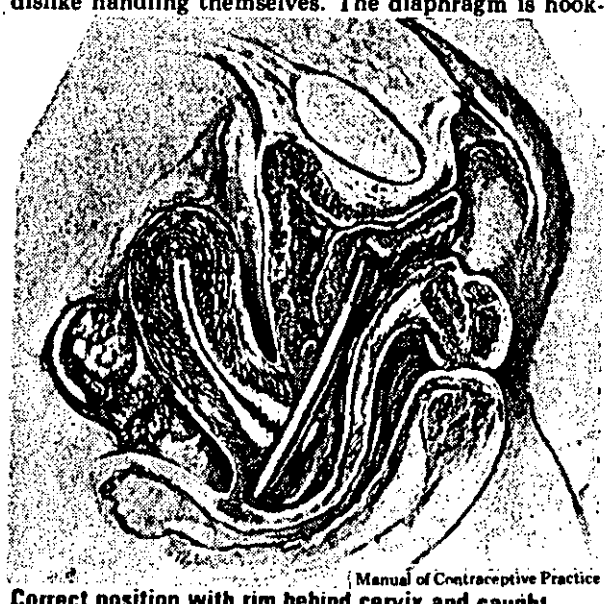


Ortho

Mechanical action of diaphragm

The woman then learns to insert the device herself. A teaspoonful of spermicidal jelly or cream is smeared on the upper surface of the diaphragm (dome up or down, depending on the woman's anatomy). Spermicide must not be placed on the rim since this increases the possibility of displacing the diaphragm during coitus. With one hand, the woman squeezes the diaphragm into a long narrow shape. With the other hand holding the vaginal lips apart, she inserts the compressed device into the vagina until the far rim passes the cervix. She then pushes the front rim up behind the pubic bone and checks that the cervix is completely covered.

Plastic or metal inserters facilitate insertion, especially for women who have short fingers or dislike handling themselves. The diaphragm is hooked to notches on a rod which the woman inserts into the vagina. When she twists the rod, the device is released. Most inserters have a blunt hook at one end for removal. The rod is hooked to the front rim of the device which is then pulled down and out



Manual of Contraceptive Practice

Correct position with rim behind cervix and caught under pubic bone

Use

The diaphragm is most easily inserted while crouching, squatting, lying down, or standing with one foot raised.

The diaphragm may be inserted not more than two hours before sexual intercourse. If more than two hours goes by before coitus, an applicator full of spermicide should be inserted into the vagina, or the device should be removed to place more spermicide on the diaphragm's surface. A woman can walk around, bathe, or urinate with a diaphragm in place but she should recheck its position after a bowel movement.

After an act of sexual intercourse, an additional application of cream or jelly must be inserted into the vagina by means of an applicator before each additional coitus.

The diaphragm must remain in place for at least six hours after the last act of sexual intercourse, and can be left in place as long as 24 hours. A facial tissue or towel can be used to absorb any fluid leakage from the vagina. Spermicidal creams and jellies do not stain. After removal, the device should be washed with mild soap and water, dried, and powdered with corn starch.

Douching is unneccessary but if desired must be postponed at least six hours after intercourse.

Occasionally the woman should examine the diaphragm for holes and cracks, especially near the rim. Filling the device with water and checking for leaks, or holding the device to the light are two good tests.

The diaphragm can be used during menstruation; however, conception is highly unlikely at that time.

If positioned correctly the diaphragm cannot be felt by either sexual partner during coitus. Diaphragms made of plastic are available in case of an allergic reaction to rubber. Also, the brand of spermicide should be changed if either partner is allergic to the kind being used.

The diaphragm is ineffective if left in a dresser drawer or purse, however, human frailty is not the only reason for its potential failure. The device can slip out of position for a number of reasons: improper fit, cream on the rim, expansion of the vaginal walls during sexual stimulation, and frequent insertions of the penis. The diaphragm is much more easily displaced in coital positions where the woman is above the man.

Cost

The cost of fitting a diaphragm by a private doctor is about $15 to $25, and considerably less at a hospital or family planning clinic. The device itself, which is obtainable only by prescription costs about $4. A tube which contains about 20 applications costs approximately $3.



Manual of Contraceptive Practice

"Front rim" test of fit

vaginal spermicides

The insertion of a sperm-killing chemical into the vagina before sexual intercourse is an ancient contraceptive practice. More than 3,500 years ago an unknown Egyptian writer suggested a mixture of honey and acacia tips (a vegetable gum) as a vaginal spermicide. Through the ages different preparations of harmless substances have been used as vaginal contraceptives.

Today, several simple-to-use vaginal contraceptives are available. These contraceptive preparations are made up of two components: a spermicidal (sperm-killing) chemical and a harmless, bulky base. The spermicide kills sperm cells deposited in the vagina and the base mechanically blocks the cervix, so that even if some sperm cells are not killed, they cannot enter the cervical canal.

In Canada and the United States only three forms of vaginal spermicides are readily available: foams, creams and jellies. Spermicidal foaming tablets and spermicidal suppositories are also marketed but are more difficult to obtain, especially in Canada. Neither foaming tablets nor spermicidal suppositories are as effective as the least effective of the foams, creams or jellies, and therefore should not be used.

The spermicidal foams are more effective in preventing pregnancy than either the creams or jellies. Once inserted into the vagina, the foam spreads quickly and evenly over the cervix, and forms an effective barrier. The creams, and especially the jellies, often fail to spread properly over the cervix and are therefore more likely to fail as contraceptives.

"Messiness" is another problem more often associated with the creams and jellies than with the foams. Many women complain of leakage or dripping from the vagina during or after sexual intercourse while using cream or jelly.



ıceptive Practice

not killed,

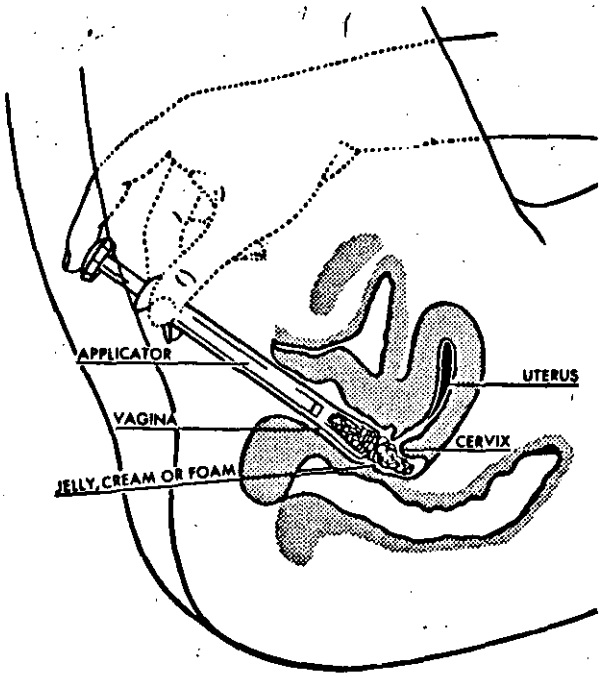
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The contraceptive foams are packaged under pressure in aerosol cans or vials while the creams and jellies come in tubes. A special applicator is sold with the can or tube of spermicide.

Two brands of vaginal foam are marketed in North America, and their brand names, "Delfen" and "Emko", have become synonymous with "contraceptive foam". Since vaginal foams are both easier to use and more effective, there is no reason why creams or jellies should be used at all.

All vaginal spermicides have a high failure rate and should not be used by women who must not become pregnant. The vaginal spermicide contraceptive method is not as effective as the diaphragm and jelly or the condom.



Application of spermicidal preparation

On the other hand, vaginal spermicides have several advantages. The preparations are harmless, can be obtained from almost any drug store without prescription, do not involve a "device" such as a diaphragm or condom and are easy to use properly.

Use

To use the contraceptive foam, a woman first shakes the can or vial and then fills the applicator by pushing the open end of the applicator tube down onto the nozzle of the container. As the foam rises in the tube of the applicator the plunger is pushed up. When the plunger has risen to the top of the tube, the applicator is full. The woman lies down and gently pushes the applicator into her vagina as far as it will go. The woman then pulls the applicator back (out) half an inch and pushes down on the plunger.



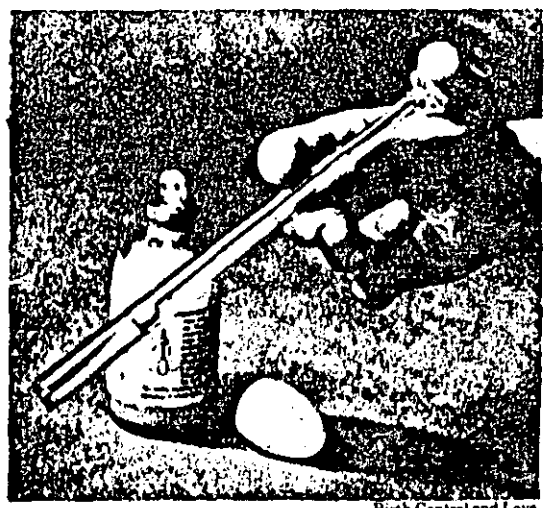
Contraceptive action of foam Ortho

As can be seen in the diagram, withdrawing the applicator half an inch from the end of the vagina positions the open end of the applicator close to the cervix. When the plunger is pushed, the foam flows out of the applicator next to the cervix.

Applicators which come with creams or jellies can be screwed onto the mouth of the tube. The applicator is filled by squeezing the tube. Otherwise, creams and jellies are used in the same way as foams.

Foams, creams or jellies must be inserted not more than one hour before sexual intercourse. If more than one hour elapses between the insertion of a vaginal spermicide and sexual intercourse, another applicator-full of spermicide must be inserted.

If the woman gets up from bed or goes to the toilet



Birth Control and Love

Foam and applicator

after insertion of a vaginal spermicide but before sexual intercourse, another applicator-full of spermicide must be inserted.

Leaking from the vagina before, during or after sexual intercourse can be controlled by pressing a facial tissue or clean towel against the vaginal opening. Vaginal spermicides do not permanently stain clothing or sheets.

If a douche is desired, it must be delayed for at least 6 hours. Not all sperm cells deposited during sexual intercourse come into contact with the spermicide immediately, and many sperm can live on in the vagina for several hours after the male's ejaculation. Douching cannot remove all the sperm cells from the vagina, but it does dilute and remove most of the spermicidal preparation. In any case, douching is not necessary after use of a vaginal spermicide, since the natural cleansing processes of the vagina are sufficient. (Except for certain medical purposes, douching is never necessary).

After sexual intercourse, the woman can get up or go to the toilet without affecting the contraceptive action of the spermicide.

After use, the plastic applicator should be dropped into a bed-side glass of water and should be washed eventually in warm soapy water. If the spermicide dries within the applicator, it hardens and sticks to the sides. If this happens, the applicator can be soaked until the spermicide softens. Since the applicator is made of soft plastic, it cannot be boiled.

Side effects

Some men and women are allergic to one or several brands of vaginal spermicides. If allergic irritation occurs a doctor should be consulted and the brand of spermicide changed.

Vaginal spermicides cannot cause cancer or any other diseases.

Should a vaginal contraceptive fail, the baby is in no way affected by the spermicide.

Cost

In Canadian and U.S. drug stores contraceptive foam "kits" (including applicator) are sold for $4.00 to $4.50. Refills of the foam alone sell for about 50 or 60 cents less than the complete kit. A can or vial of contraceptive foam contains about 20 applications of the preparation.

Vaginal creams and jellies are less expensive - selling for about $2.50 for a complete kit. There are about 25 applications in a tube of cream or jelly.

Contraceptive foams, creams and jellies can be obtained at lower prices from discount drug stores, hospital pharmacies and family planning centers.

rhythm



If, then, there are serious motives to space out births, which derive from the physical or psychological conditions of husband and wife, or from external conditions, the Church teaches that it is then licit to take into account the natural rhythms immanent in the generative functions, for the use of marriage in the infecund periods only, and in this way to regulate birth without offending the moral principles which have been recalled earlier.

— From Encyclical Letter of Pope Paul VI Humanae Vitae.

The rhythm method (periodic continence, safe period, Ogino method) is simply the abstinence from sexual intercourse each cycle on those days when a woman is most likely to become pregnant. Used alone, it is **not an effective birth control method,** but it is helpful in determining the possibility of pregnancy in case of failure of another method.

Women who must not become pregnant should not rely on this method. Also, it should not be used by women who have irregular cycles, especially for any of the following reasons: age (under 22 or approaching menopause), recent miscarriage or childbirth, breastfeeding, or emotional problems. The rhythm method should be attempted only under the guidance of a doctor or family planning advisor.

To be successful, the rhythm method must be accepted by both the woman and her regular sexual partner, if she has one. Otherwise resulting frustration can threaten the relationship, or a sexual encounter may be imposed on the woman when she should abstain. Women whose sexual experiences are sporadic should not depend on the rhythm method, since the fertile period and a particular unexpected opportunity may frequently coincide.

Use

To calculate the **fertile period** when pregnancy is most likely, a woman must consider several factors: approximate time of ovulation, life span of sperm cells, and life span of the egg. Ovulation occurs at the middle of the cycle, usually about 14 days before the onset of the next menstrual flow. Therefore conception is least likely at the beginning and end of a woman's cycle, and most likely at mid-cycle. Sperm can survive in a woman's body for about 48 hours after ejaculation; the egg lives only about 24 hours after ovulation. Therefore, a woman using the rhythm method must not have sexual intercourse from 2 days before the earliest chance of ovulation until one day after the latest possible chance. This fertile or "unsafe" period can be calculated in several ways.

THE RHYTHM METHOD

HOW TO FIGURE THE "SAFE" AND "UNSAFE" DAYS

LENGTH OF SHORTEST PERIOD	FIRST UNSAFE DAY AFTER START OF ANY PERIOD	LENGTH OF LONGEST PERIOD	LAST UNSAFE DAY AFTER START OF ANY PERIOD
21 DAYS	3RD DAY	21 DAYS	10TH DAY
22 DAYS	4TH DAY	22 DAYS	11TH DAY
23 DAYS	5TH DAY	23 DAYS	12TH DAY
24 DAYS	6TH DAY	24 DAYS	13TH DAY
25 DAYS	7TH DAY	25 DAYS	14TH DAY
26 DAYS	8TH DAY	26 DAYS	15TH DAY
27 DAYS	9TH DAY	27 DAYS	16TH DAY
28 DAYS	10TH DAY	28 DAYS	17TH DAY
29 DAYS	11TH DAY	29 DAYS	18TH DAY
30 DAYS	12TH DAY	30 DAYS	19TH DAY
31 DAYS	13TH DAY	31 DAYS	20TH DAY
32 DAYS	14TH DAY	32 DAYS	21ST DAY
33 DAYS	15TH DAY	33 DAYS	22ND DAY
34 DAYS	16TH DAY	34 DAYS	23RD DAY
35 DAYS	17TH DAY	35 DAYS	24TH DAY
36 DAYS	18TH DAY	36 DAYS	25TH DAY
37 DAYS	19TH DAY	37 DAYS	26TH DAY
38 DAYS	20TH DAY	38 DAYS	27TH DAY

Time-Life

The calendar method

This method of calculation assumes that ovulation occurs approximately 12 to 16 days before a woman's next menstrual flow. Also, intercourse must be prohibited 2 days before this 5 day span and 1 day afterwards to account for sperm and egg survival. For a woman with a regular menstrual cycle, the total period of abstinence **(theoretical fertile period)** is always 8 days long.

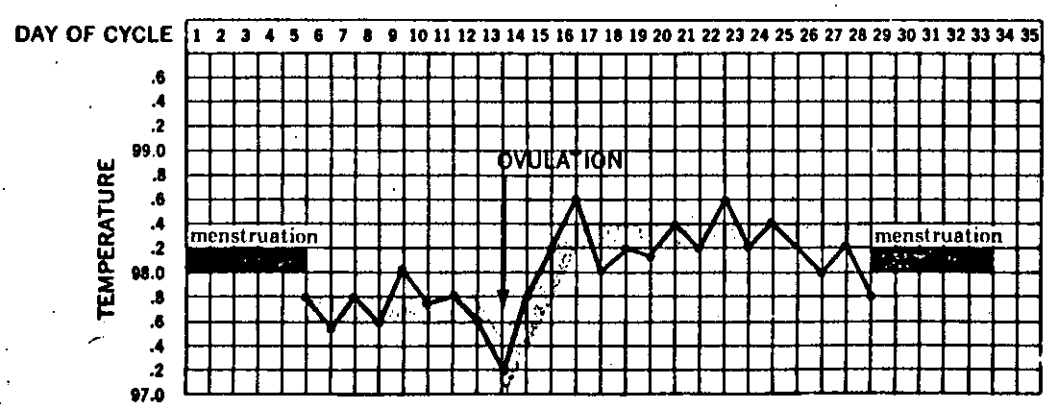
Most women are not always regular; the length of the cycle varies one or several days in either di-



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Basal Body Temperature during the menstrual cycle



rection. In order to use the rhythm method without error, a woman must first keep a record of her menstrual cycle for 8 months, using some other birth control method at this time. Marking the first day of the menstrual flow as day 1, a woman records the length of each cycle. After doing so for 8 cycles, she calculates the unsafe period for the 9th cycle as follows: subtract 19 from the length of the shortest cycle to find the first unsafe day; and subtract 11 from the longest cycle for the last unsafe day. A woman must not have intercourse from the first to the last unsafe day. The chart above calculates the fertile period for cycles of varying lengths.

A woman must continue to record the length of each cycle and base her calculations on the **most recent** 8 cycles. Thus, the unsafe period for the 10th cycle is based on the shortest and longest cycles between the 2nd and 9th cycles; for the 11th, it is based on those between the 3rd and 10th cycles; and so on.

The temperature method

A woman's body temperature is higher during the second part of her menstrual cycle. Progesterone, released by the corpus luteum after ovulation, causes a rise in body temperature. Also, a temperature drop occurs about 48 hours before ovulation, although this drop is not always as noticeable as the following rise. Thus temperature change as an indicator of ovulation can be used to determine the unsafe period.

Since body temperature also varies with daily activity, a woman takes her temperature before getting out of bed or beginning any activity each morning. This is known as the **basal body temperature** (BBT). Special thermometers with fine gradations are available for this purpose.

To familiarize herself with her typical cycle, a woman records her basal body temperature daily as shown in the chart for at least six months beforehand. She notes any other factors, such as a cold or restless night, which might affect the morning's temperature. She continues recording the BBT as long as she uses this method.

The **absolute fertile period** is calculated from day 5 of the cycle (onset of menstruation is day 1) until 3 days after the rise in basal body temperature. This is the unsafe period when sexual intercourse is prohibited, according to the temperature method.

Calendar-temperature method

The absolute fertile period calculated by the temperature method can be quite long, depending on a woman's cycle. The combination of the calendar and temperature methods often shortens this unsafe period. Also, if the basal body temperature is affected by other factors such as illness, a woman can rely on the calendar method for that cycle if she has kept an accurate menstrual history. In the combined method, the first unsafe day is calculated from the shortest cycle (using the chart provided); and the last unsafe day is the third day after a noticeable rise in the basal body temperature.

coitus interruptus

Coitus interruptus, also known as "withdrawal" or "being careful" is the oldest method of birth control still commonly used today. Withdrawal is mentioned in Genesis, the first book of the Old Testament, written about 3,000 years ago.

Coitus interruptus is difficult to use properly and has a very high failure rate. Women who must not become pregnant should not rely on their partner's use of this contraceptive technique.

Use

"Coitus interruptus" means interrupted sexual intercourse - a good description of this contraceptive technique. When coitus interruptus is used, sexual intercourse continues until just before the male orgasm. When the male feels his ejaculation coming on, he withdraws his penis from his partner's vagina and external genitalia before ejaculating.

It is important that the male withdraws his penis completely and ejaculates **away** from his partner's vagina. Sperm cells can move on their own, and if deposited anywhere between the labia majora (external vaginal lips) they may be able to continue up the vagina and into the uterus. Contrary to common belief, more than just one particular woman has become pregnant while still virginal. The hymen need not be broken before pregnancy can occur.

Sexual intercourse can be resumed after the male's ejaculation, if the male can maintain an erection. The tip of the penis should be carefully wiped, and if the man is not circumcised, the foreskin should be withdrawn and the penis wiped again.

As a contraceptive technique, coitus interruptus has several inherent defects. Most importantly, it is the male partner alone who determines the contraceptive effectiveness of the method. Not all men are trustworthy, and few can be depended upon at all times. The assurance, "I'll be careful" means nothing to a woman who knows that her partner will not physically suffer the consequences should a "mistake" occur.

Not all men are physically able to use coitus interruptus successfully. Effective coitus interruptus, involving withdrawal before ejaculation, requires the man to be aware of when ejaculation will occur; however, complete ejaculation in a single emission (one powerful gush) is the ejaculatory pattern in not more than 50% of men. The other half of the male population usually expels semen sporadically or in a slow stream. Whether such men are aware of the

exact moment when semen first begins to escape, or whether they feel only the last portion of the ejaculation is not known.

Aside from ejaculatory pattern, men differ as to timing of ejaculation. About 50% of all men ejaculate within 2 to 5 minutes after the beginning of sexual intercourse, while the other 50% can continue coitus for 5 to 20 minutes before reaching orgasm. Men who ejaculate within 5 minutes of the beginning of coitus have more difficulty withdrawing from the vagina properly.

Both men and women face still another physiological obstacle when attempting to use withdrawal. As orgasm approaches, men and women experience mild to extensive loss of consciousness during which coital movements lose their voluntary character. This condition can last several seconds, and a conscious action such as withdrawing the penis can be impossible. If intercourse continues uninterrupted for too long, one or both of the sexual partners may slip into this semi-conscious stage, and forget about withdrawal.

Side effects

For many years some doctors, especially those who opposed birth control in general, warned of possible ill effects of coitus interruptus. Modern medical and statistical research has revealed that coitus interruptus is physically harmless.

Psychologically, on the other hand, withdrawal can lead to problems, especially for women. In Western societies most women take longer to reach orgasm during sexual intercourse than their male partners. Therefore, coitus interruptus often involves interruption before a woman can reach orgasm. If the male partner can maintain an erection after ejaculation, sexual intercourse can be resumed; however, not all men can or want to continue coitus. Withdrawal thus often means frustration for the woman unless masturbation or clitoral manipulation brings the woman to orgasm.

Aside from the simple factor of timing, the woman may fear, often justifiably, that the male will not withdraw his penis before ejaculating. Concentrating on the possibility of an unwanted pregnancy is not conducive to sexual enjoyment and orgasm.

Men can also experience psychological or sexual problems related to coitus interruptus. If the man sincerely wants to protect his sexual partner from pregnancy he may find himself in a constant state of fear throughout the sexual act, afraid that withdrawal at the right time will not be possible.

For all the problems associated with coitus interruptus, this contraceptive technique is not without its advantages. Withdrawal costs nothing and is always available. The consistent use of coitus interruptus does reduce the frequency of pregnancy. Even so, given the existence of cheap, easily available mechanical, chemical and hormonal contraceptives, coitus interruptus should no longer be considered a valuable birth control alternative.

other methods

So-called contraceptive methods which are, for all practical purposes, ineffective need not be considered extensively by this handbook. These methods include: immediate post-coital douching, total self-restriction of female orgasm known as "holding back", prolonged nursing, and coitus reservatus.

There are serious drawbacks to use of the douche as a contraceptive method. If there is to be any possibility of effectiveness for conception control, the douche must be used immediately after intercourse – an unpleasant interruption for the woman. More significantly, at that time, the pressure of the douche might easily force concentrated sperm into the cervical orifice; sperm could very well continue and effect fertilization. On the other hand, if the pressure of the douche is inadequate to distend the vagina, sperm remain untouched in the vaginal crevices. For these reasons the douche should not be considered a contraceptive method, and must not be used for conception control.

It should be noted that too frequent douching is harmful since it destroys protective bacteria in the vagina.

The strong coal tar "feminine hygiene" disinfectants should never be used. If not mixed properly, they will burn the tissues.

It is a relatively common belief that if the female partner "holds back" and does not permit herself to achieve orgasm during coitus, pregnancy is impossible. This belief is based on the misconception that women, like men, ejaculate in orgasm a substance that is necessary for fertilization. While it is true that there is a release of fluids when a woman reaches sexual climax, these fluids simply facilitate the swimming movement of sperm. In the partial absence of these secretions (absence is never complete), sperm can still reach the Fallopian tubes and fertilize an egg. There have been many pregnancies in women who have never had orgasm.

There is no truth to the belief that as long as a woman is nursing a baby she cannot conceive. Because of hormonal balances, during early months of breast feeding ovulation may be delayed, but this protection does not last long, nor is it reliable.

The practice of coitus reservatus is similar to coitus interruptus (withdrawal). The essential difference is that whereas in coitus interruptus the male partner does not allow himself to achieve orgasm and ejaculate within the woman's body, in coitus reservatus there is no ejaculation. The male does not withdraw, but remains in sexual contact during the female partner's orgasm and gradually his erection subsides. Such control for an hour or longer, it has been reported, requires training; further it is highly probable that some sperm will escape through the erected penis even though the male partner does not ejaculate. The control that is necessary for utilization of coitus reservatus as a contraceptive method cannot be maintained by many men. The same psychological and physiological arguments against coitus interruptus are directed against coitus reservatus.

effectiveness

The pregnancy rate for any period of time during which a particular birth control method is used is an expression of the failure rate of that method. The **Pearl formula** is a standardization of contraceptive failure rate.

$$1300 \times \frac{\text{total number of conceptions}}{\text{total months of exposure}} = \text{failure rate per 100 woman years of exposure}$$

The above formula assumes that ovulation occurs 13 times a year, thus providing 13 chances for conception. Thirteen is multiplied by 100 to provide an easily definable "per cent" figure - thus 1300. "One hundred woman years" standardizes the pregnancy rate in terms of the number of times conception is possible during a year's period of exposure. The formula assumes regular heterosexual contacts, no intervening pregnancies or periods of breast feeding, and ovulation during each menstrual cycle. Thus, if 60 women use one contraceptive method for 10 months, and five conceptions occur, the formula would reveal a failure rate of:

$$13 \times \frac{5}{600} = \text{almost } 11\%$$

Two different failure rates are often provided for each contraceptive method, "theoretical failure rates" and "clinical failure rates". The theoretical failure rate reveals the effectiveness of a method if it is used absolutely consistently and according to instructions. The clinical failure rate states the effectiveness of a method used under average conditions by average people. The theoretical rate can be accurately determined for only two contraceptive methods - the Pill and the IUD. With the Pill, it is possible to objectively determine if a woman has taken one pill every day for 21 days in a cycle; and with the IUD it is similarly possible to objectively determine if the device is in place in the uterus. Since all other contraceptive techniques are not totally divorced from the sexual act, it is not possible to make objective observations as to the consistency or accuracy of personal use.

In the chart, theoretical failure rates and clinical failure rates are presented only for the oral contraceptive and the IUD. For all other methods, only clinical rates are provided. Listings are approximations, and are subject to great variation. A listing should be read:
". . . . . pregnancies in 100 women using the . . . . . method for 1 year".

When considering the meaning of effectiveness statistics it should be remembered that the most important variable is "individual failure". Oral contraceptives can be 100% effective; however this is meaningless if a woman forgets to take 1 or more pills. Similarly, the condom theoretically provides 100% protection against conception. The chart above reveals, however, that an average failure rate for the condom is 10 to 15 per year. In terms of effectiveness, the main difference between the oral contraceptive and the condom is that the former provides many fewer opportunities for individual failure than does the latter.

Method	Theoretical failure rate	Clinical failure rate
Oral contraceptive (combination pill)	0	.05
IUD	1.5 - 8	1.5 - 8
Condom		10 - 15
Diaphragm and jelly		10 - 20
Vaginal spermicides		15 - 25
Rhythm method		15 - 30
Coitus interruptus		20 - 30

When choosing a contraceptive method, personal beliefs, preferences and hang-ups must be considered, since they affect "individual failure". If a woman is afraid of the oral contraceptive, it is likely that she will "forget" a pill every so often. If a man believes that a condom dulls sexual sensation, or if he really does not care whether or not his partner becomes pregnant, he may occasionally "forget" to wear the sheath.



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new methods

The Pill is only an interim solution to the problem of hormonal contraception. Although the oral contraceptive appears safe for the vast majority of users, it does constitute an endocrinological insult which can lead to side effects, disease, and, in rare cases, even death. Several experimental contraceptive devices and drugs, some of which are described below, may eventually replace the Pill.

The continuous progesterone pill ("mini-pill")

Estrogen is responsible for most side effects associated with the Pill. Experiments are being performed with an oral contraceptive which contains only .05 mg of a potent synthetic progesterone in the daily pill. One pill of a progesterone oral contraceptive series is taken every day, in contrast to the 3 weeks on, 1 week off regimen of the estrogen-progesterone pill. The "minipill" eliminates side effects and endocrine changes caused by estrogen. Unfortunately it is associated with another set of side effects resulting from the absence of estrogen. Estrogen as a component of the combination Pill regulates the user's cycle, and helps prevent ovulation. When progesterone is used alone as an oral contraceptive, menstrual cycles are disrupted, and ovulation still occurs.

Chlormadinone acetate (CA) is the most commonly used progesterone in minipill preparations. CA is highly anti-estrogenic, and causes localized changes in the genital tract making conception unlikely. When a woman is taking a continuous progesterone contraceptive, mucus in the cervical canal becomes thick and impenetrable to sperm. Progesterone also disrupts the cyclical development of endometrial cells, making the whole endometrium unreceptive to a fertilized egg. Even so, pregnancies do occur in women taking the progesterone-only pill. Although scientists working for pharmaceutical companies claim otherwise, the minipill's failure rate is at least 5 to 6 a year.

To be effective, the minipill must be taken at the same time every single day without fail. To forget even one pill can expose a woman to pregnancy.

The minipill is unacceptable to many women because of its high failure rate and high incidence of extremely irregular menstruation. If these problems can be eliminated, the minipill might replace the estrogen-progesterone preparations.

Several chlormadinone acetate preparations have already been on the market in England and Canada. These pills were withdrawn in England because longterm tests revealed the development of breast nodules (tumors) in female dogs given CA for several years. The significance of these findings is questionable, since dogs metabolize sex hormones differently than do humans or monkeys. Breast nodules have not been observed in monkeys treated with CA, nor are the breast nodules discovered in bitches clearly cancerous. Further experiments will probably result in the return of CA products to the general market.

The "morning after" pill

An effective "after the fact" oral contraceptive has been available for several years. If a woman takes a large dose of natural estrogen called stilbestrol within 24 hours of an unprotected act of sexual intercourse, implantation of the fertilized egg (if there is one) is disrupted. Stilbestrol is given to victims of rape, but can be obtained in simple cases of unplanned and unprotected intercourse, or in clear cases of contraceptive failure (e.g. ruptured condom).

The "morning after" pill as it now exists, usually causes severe vomiting and nausea. Also, use of large doses of estrogen is presently being avoided.

Progesterone injections

Injections of 150 mg. of a potent, long acting progesterone have been used as a contraceptive technique for several years. Unlike the progesterone only pill, the injection method is usually 100% effective. The synthetic progesterone used probably causes an oversuppression of the hypothalamus, blocking the secretion of LH. It can take 12 to 21 months after a progesterone injection for the hypothalamic suppression to wear off, although 100% protection against conception is only provided for 3 months. Many scientists believe that in some cases hypothalamic suppression induced by progesterone injection may never wear off, leaving a woman sterile.

Progesterone injections have not been widely used in Canada and the U.S. The majority of experiments have been performed on non-white, poor women, living in Third World nations. Since the possibility of permanent infertility is rarely explained to such women, experiments with progesterone injections often constitute non-voluntary chemical sterilization programs.

The progesterone injection technique is associated with a high incidence of extremely irregular menstruation. If this side effect, and the possibility of sterilization can be eliminated, the injection technique would be a good contraceptive.

Silastic implantations

Another progesterone-only contraceptive technique being experimented with widely on Third World women involves the implantation, under the skin, of a tiny plastic "pillow" filled with progesterone. Silastic, used in making the pillow, releases progesterone at a slow continuous rate. To implant the plastic capsule, which is about as big as a pencil tip, a small area of skin on the inside of a woman's arm is locally anesthesized. A large bore needle carrying the capsule is then injected leaving the capsule under the skin. The capsule can be removed in a similar way.

Side effects associated with this method are similar to those complicating use of progesterone injections.

Silastic intravaginal-ring

This is a highly promising method. A silastic

ring, of about the same diameter as a diaphragm, and filled with a synthetic progesterone, is inserted into the vagina on the first day of menstruation. When properly placed, the ring cannot be felt by the woman or her sexual partner. The ring is left in the vagina for 21 days and the progesterone which is absorbed into the blood stream through the vaginal walls, has a localized effect on the genital tract. After 21 days, the woman removes the ring, and menstrual-like bleeding begins a few days later. Preliminary reports on this method indicate low side effect levels and regular menstruation.

The once-a-month pill

A more convenient form of the combination oral contraceptive is under investigation. A form of ethinyl estradiol (estrogen), which is picked up from the digestive system and stored in fat cells, is used in combination with a long acting synthetic progesterone. Effectiveness of this pill appears to be high and side effect levels low; however, the hormonal balance of this pill is estrogenic. Anti-estrogenic oral contraceptives are associated with a lower incidence of metabolic changes and serious complications, and so the future of this method is questionable.

Pill for men

Experiments with several non-hormonal drugs used to prevent sperm production have not yet been very fruitful.

Vaccinations

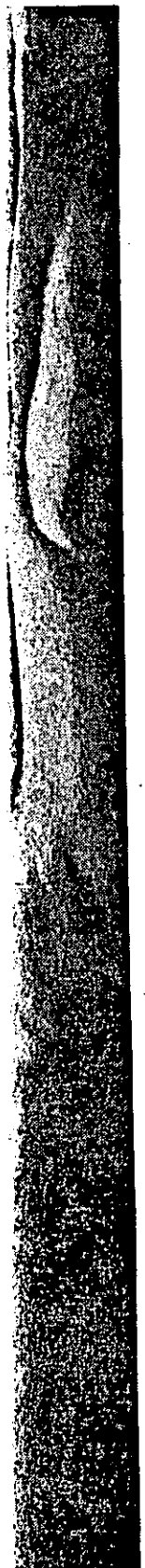
When the body is "invaded" by a toxic chemical or disease organism (e.g. bacteria) white blood cells and specialized blood serum chemicals attack the invader. In the course of the subsequent biological battle, the body's defences become specialized against the particular invading chemical or organism. This specialization process, called the development of immunity, is highly complex and hardly understood. If the same chemical or organism attacks again, specialized "antibodies" carried by the blood serum, destroy the invader without exhibiting disease symptoms.

It may be possible to immunize ("vaccinate") a woman against a particular man's sperm. Sperm cells are actually invading bodies; however, they are not normally attacked within the female body since they do not, under normal circumstances, induce immunization. If a woman could be immunized against sperm, antibodies would attack and destroy sperm cells when they enter the Fallopian tubes.

Not all antibodies are maintained for the whole life of the organism. For example, smallpox antibodies "wear out" in a few years, and booster shots are needed to redevelop immunity. Vaccination against sperm need not be permanent, and various techniques could be used to determine when re-immunization is necessary. If the vaccination method can be perfected, it would be preferable to hormonal contraception.



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sterilization

Sterilization, a surgical procedure for the permanent prevention of conception, is usually advised in the following situations: when another pregnancy could endanger a woman's life or health; when the parents have already produced a child with an inherited nervous or physical disease, such as hemophilia; where physical, mental or emotional factors prevent the couple from caring for the child properly; when a couple considers their family complete and wishes absolute protection from further pregnancy. Hospital policy varies on this question, however age of the woman is usually a decisive factor.

Female sterilization

There are four possible surgical methods to sterilize a woman. An **oophorectomy,** the removal of the ovaries, is never done because of the importance of the chemical hormones they produce.

Hysterectomy, or removal of the uterus is of course a complete barrier to pregnancy but is advised only if the uterus itself is diseased. The ovaries themselves are generally left in place in the younger woman. Many doctors disapprove of hysterectomy as a sterilizing procedure on two grounds: it involves major abdominal surgery with all the implications therein, and the early loss of the uterus can have bad psychological effects.

In general, unless diseased, the complete removal of the Fallopian tubes, called a **salpingectomy,** has been given up in favor of a more simple technique, commonly known as "tying the tubes".

The most common method of sterilization, **tubal ligation,** which involves tying off the Fallopian tubes, effectively prevents the egg from reaching the uterus, and the sperm from travelling into the tube. Through a small incision on the abdominal wall the tubes are brought into view, are cut and the ends tied.

The operation may be performed within twelve hours after normal delivery, when the uterus is enlarged and therefore the tubes are easily reached. After caesarean section the operation is done immediately after repairing the uterine incision.

In both cases the procedure hardly lengthens the hospital stay. When a woman has not been pregnant for several months, an interval sterilization may be performed abdominally, as discussed above, or by making an incision in the vagina through which either a tubal ligation or hysterectomy can be done.

Tubal ligation is a highly successful operation with a failure rate of about one in 250 (somewhat higher when done after caesarean section). Less than 50% of the attempts at reversibility have been successful. Until improved methods allow for greater reversibility, the operation must be considered permanent.

Male Sterilization

Sterilization may be performed on the male in two ways. **Castration,** removal of both testicles, is never done on normal individuals because it produces impotence and eliminates sexual desire, as well as affects secondary masculine traits. It is considered only in the case of serious diseases such as cancer or tuberculosis.

The most common method of male sterilization, an operation known as a **vasectomy,** has no effects on a man's sexual desire or virility, except perhaps to enhance it by relieving him from fears of having another child. The operation involves severing the vas deferens thereby preventing the passage of sperm from the testicles to the penis. Since the contribution of the testes accounts for only about 1/10 of the volume of the total ejaculate, the actual quantity of seminal fluid is not appreciably diminished.

A small incision is made in the upper and lateral region of the scrotum, directly over the spermatic cord. The cord itself is cut and the vas deferens is separated from the blood vessels and nerves. Two ligatures are put a small distance apart around the vas deferens and the portion between them is cut out. The incision is closed with sutures and a temporary dressing applied. The entire operation done either in a hospital or doctor's office takes approximately 20 minutes. Men are sometimes advised to wear a suspensory for a few days to hold the testicles up so that traction on the wound is not painful.

Male sterilization cannot be depended on for contraception for the first three weeks after vasectomy, during which time sperm produced before the operation may still be present in the semen. After this time a semen specimen is examined under a microscope to check for the complete absence of sperm. In about 1% of the cases the severed ends of the vas deferens grow together and continue to transport sperm. Therefore it is advisable to have a semen specimen examined about every six weeks for the first six months after which such precautions are no longer necessary.

Attempts to restore fertility after a vasectomy have been successful in only about 50% of cases. Reversible methods are being sought such as use of a silicon injection which hardens to form a removable plug.

Sterilization operations were performed by Nazi doctors on Jews in World War II. Today, the United States legal system manages to sterilize "welfare mothers" (usually black people) who have had illegitimate children. In Delaware a Senate committee recommended that welfare mothers with 2 or more illegitimate children should be sterilized. In New York, judges offer women the choice - either be sterilized or receive no more welfare.

Like the IUD, sterilization is used more extensively in Third World nations. Since male vasectomy is a quick, simple operation, it is considered invaluable in the control of Third World populations. In India where vasectomies are performed in train stations, 5,500,000 have been "voluntarily sterilized". Pakistan is initiating a program to sterilize 50,000 men a month.

abortion



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There are only 4 safe medical abortion procedures. The first two, **dilatation and curettage (D. & C),** and **vacuum curettage** are used until the 12th or 13th week of pregnancy; after this time either the saline technique or hysterotomy, both of which require a hospital stay must be used.

Dilatation and Curettage

Before beginning a D. & C. the doctor (or paramedical specialist) conducts an internal examination to verify the pregnancy and check the angle of the uterus. A speculum holds the walls of the vagina apart throughout the operation. A uterine sound is passed through the cervical canal into the uterus to ensure that the canal is not blocked, and to estimate the measurements of the uterus.

A local anesthetic is sufficient to block pain occurring during the operation. The most commonly used form, the **paracervical block** is also used frequently during childbirth. The chemical (xylocaine or carbocaine) is delivered by injection at the back of the vagina behind the cervix. The injection itself is not painful. Nerves leading from the cervix are numbed by the anesthetic, and sensation from the uterus and especially the cervix is "blocked" before it reaches the spine. Since a local anesthetic does not affect other body functions, the woman should eat normally before the operation to avoid fainting.

The cervical canal must be dilated (widened) to permit the introduction of surgical instruments. This can be done in a number of ways. In the traditional method, the doctor passes a series of increasingly larger polished metal rods (Hegar's dilators) into the cervical opening. The first is about the width of a thin soda straw, and the last is about the width of a finger. The cervical tissue stretches more easily in women who have had children. Although the anesthetic blocks severe pain during cervical dilation, women sometimes feel cramps similar to menstrual cramps. Dilation of the cervical canal can also be accomplished by an instrument with two rounded tips which are inserted into the canal; by applying pressure to the handle, the tips separate, causing the tissue to stretch. This expansion technique takes only several seconds but occasionally it is more uncomfortable than Hegar's dilation.

Once the canal is dilated the doctor inserts a **curette** (surgical instrument with spoon-like tip) into the cavity of the uterus to scrape loose the embryo and placenta. Loosened portions of embryonic material are removed from the uterus with a long surgical grasping instrument called an **ovum forceps.** The entire operation takes about 10 to 15 minutes.

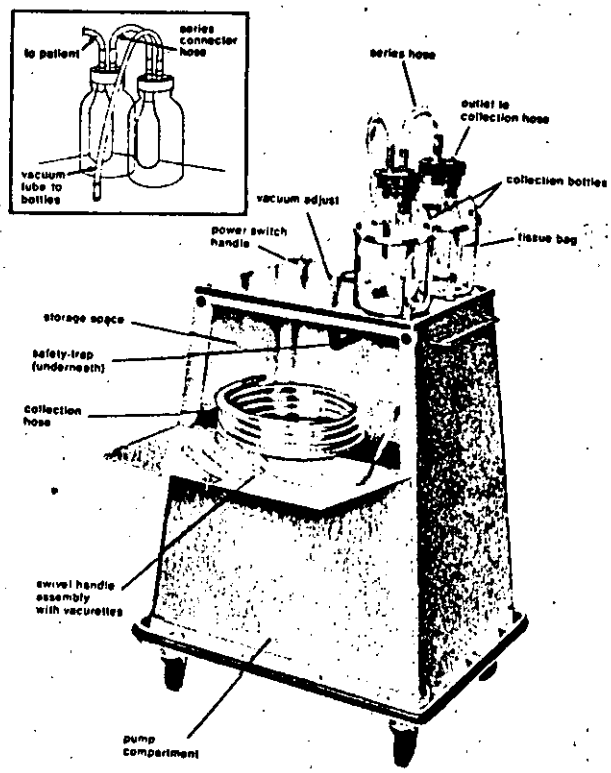
Vacuum curettage

This modern method of abortion, also called **uterine aspiration,** was first developed in China. It is quickly replacing the D. & C. as standard procedure since it is quicker, involves less blood loss, less risk of uterine perforation, and requires less anesthetic.

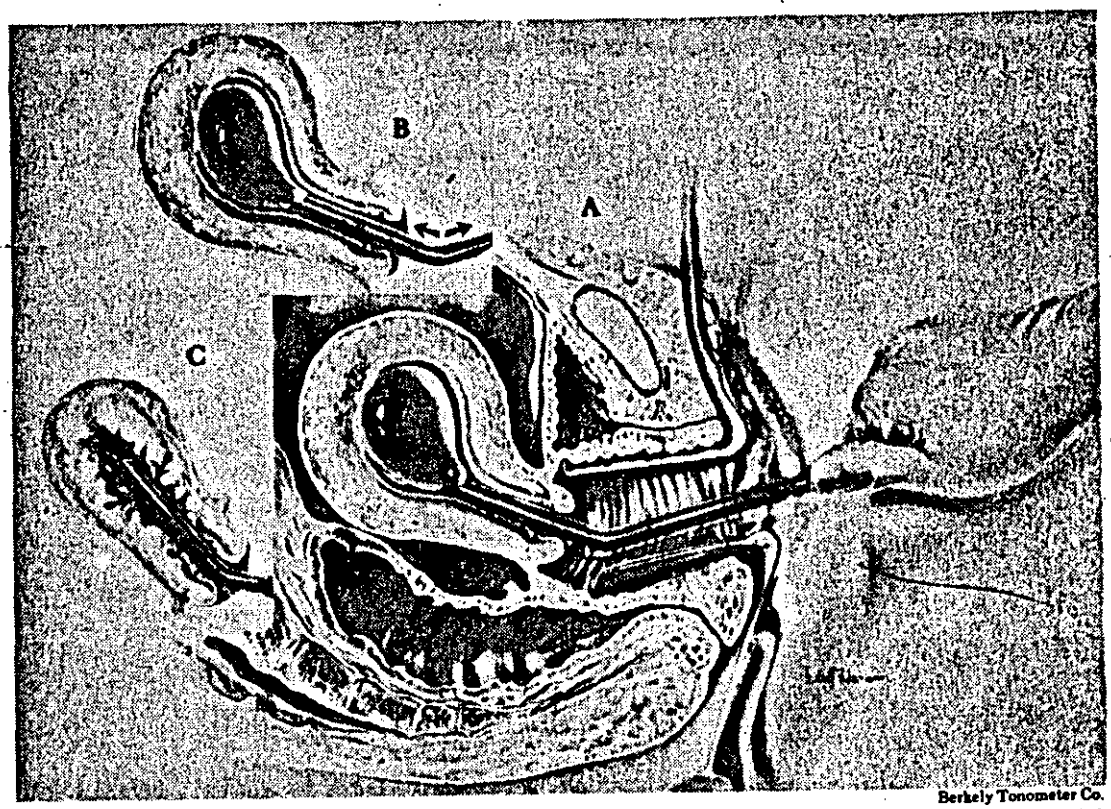
Preparation for vacuum aspiration is exactly the same as that for a D. & C., including the internal examination, paracervical block, and cervical dilation. Some doctors prefer to dilate the cervix with a "vibrodilator" which attaches to some vacuum operating units. Vibration of a soft metal cone held in the cervical canal dilates the canal almost instantly to an exact size; however, many doctors continue to use one of the older methods of dilation since the vibrodilator makes a loud noise which can be upsetting to the patient.

Once the canal is dilated, the doctor inserts a hollow tube called the **vacurette** into the uterus until it touches the amniotic sac. The vacurette is connected by transparent plastic tubing to a collection bottle. The vacuum pressure is turned on for 20 to 40 seconds, and the doctor observes the passage of fetal and placental tissue into the collection bottle. When the uterus is emptied, the doctor feels a slight tug on the vacurette. In order to ensure that no placental tissue is left in the uterus, the doctor goes over the uterine lining with a curette as in a D. & C. This is especially important in pregnancies close to the 12 week limit, and when the uterus is positioned abnormally.

Operating unit for vacuum curettage.



Berkeley Tonometer Co.



Vacuum curettage: A. vacurette inserted through cervical canal; B. suction turned on, material flows through tubing; C. empty uterus "tugs" on vacurette.

Recuperation from vacuum curettage is almost immediate. Some women want to lie down for a few minutes, others have cramps similar to menstrual cramps, and still others feel perfectly normal. Women who get up from the operating table too quickly sometimes faint.

A woman will have menstrual-like bleeding for a day to a week after an abortion. She may use either pads or tampons, whichever she prefers.

The first real menstrual flow begins 3 to 6 weeks after the abortion. Since it is difficult to tell exactly when she becomes fertile again, a woman must consider herself subject to another pregnancy immediately, and begin to use some form of birth control. A woman who wishes to go on the Pill should consult a gynecologist and obtain a prescription before the operation. She may take the first pill of a series within 5 days after the abortion; otherwise, she must wait until her next menstrual flow.

A woman must not douche after an abortion. The cervix remains slightly dilated and a douche can force fluid into the uterine cavity.

Other than the restriction on douching, there is nothing that a woman cannot do after an abortion. Some women wish to rest for an hour or two; others go about their everyday business without interruption. There is no restriction on sexual intercourse so long as proper birth control measures are taken.

Some doctors automatically prescribe antibiotics such as penicillin after an abortion; others who do not believe in such prophylactic treatment give antibiotics only if a woman shows signs of infection, since it is more difficult to cure infection which develops despite antibiotics. Fever, and pain in the pelvic area are symptoms of infection. Infection after a properly performed abortion is fairly simple to cure; however, it is serious. If fever, pain, or uncontrollable bleeding occurs after an abortion, a woman must see a doctor or go to a hospital emergency clinic immediately.

Intra-amniotic hypertonic saline ("salting-out")

This method of inducing miscarriage, used after the fourteenth week of pregnancy, requires a hospital stay of several days. A small area of skin a few inches below the navel is locally anesthetized. A long needle is inserted through the abdominal wall and into the uterine cavity. Several ounces of amniotic fluid are withdrawn and replaced with an equal quantity of a strong saline (salt) or glucose (sugar) solution. This solution kills the fetus and prevents the release of placental hormones. Within 24 to 48 hours the woman goes into labor and miscarries.

Hysterotomy (miniature caesarean section)

Hysterotomy involves major surgery with a hospital stay of about one week. An incision is made in the abdominal wall just above the pubic bone. A second incision is made in the uterine wall, and the fetus and placenta are removed. Both incisions



Tonometer Co.

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are carefully repaired. Some doctors insist on delivery by caesarean section for all pregnancies after a hysterotomy, since the uterine wound can rupture due to labor contractions. Hysterotomy is quickly being replaced by the simpler "salting out" method.

Prostaglandins

Prostaglandins are a group of chemically related fatty acids found in human seminal fluid. The use of certain prostaglandins to terminate pregnancy is still in experimental stages. The drug is delivered intravenously for up to 24 hours. Since prostaglandins stimulate smooth muscle tissue, uterine contractions begin and eventually expel the fetus and placenta. This technique seems promising, especially after the 12th week, and may eventually replace the saline abortion technique.

Women should not confuse this technique with offers from unscrupulous "abortionists" for injections to induce abortion. At the moment no such injection or pill exists.

Availability of abortion

Archaic and oppressive laws continue to prev all but rich women in North America from obtain abortions on demand. Nevertheless, there are seve radical and liberal groups who have taken on responsibility of finding legal or illegal aborti for all women. Usually these groups have th options: helping women through the red tape a humiliation of applying to a hospital board; find qualified illegal abortionists; and arranging the ab tion in a state where legal process is simple. S groups concentrate their energies in different are depending on their political perspective, and on particular abortion situation in their communi Referral through the Women's Liberation Movem is probably the quickest and least traumatic. dical or community clinics and the occasional s dent health service are also quite cooperative. Clergymen's Council on Abortion and family plann agencies vary greatly in each community: in so places these groups do referrals but in others t have not gotten past talking about it.

DANGER

There are only 4 methods of abortion which can be considered safe. Competent, medically trained abortionists, whether they are acting legally or not, never use methods described below. These methods involve extreme pain and can lead to permanent disability, infection, or death.

Oral Means:

- Ergot compounds - overdose is poison - can cause fatal kidney damage
- Quinine Sulphate - can cause deformities in fetus or death to mother
- (Estrogen - useless)
- (Castor oil - useless)

Nothing that is swallowed can cause abortion without also causing death or severe disability to the mother.

Solids inserted into uterus:

- Knitting Needles
- Coat Hangers
- Slippery Elm Bark
- Chopsticks
- Ballpoint Pen
- Pastes
- Catheters
- Gauze (packing)
- Artists Paintbrushes
- Curtain Rods
- Telephone Wire

Common danger of perforation of womb and bladder, death from infection or haemorrhage.

Fluids inserted into uterus:

- Soap suds
- Alcohol
- Potassium Permanganate
- Lye
- Lysol
- Pine Oil

Severe burning of tissues - haemorrage - shock - death

Air pumped into uterus:

Collapse from gas emboli in the blood stream: Sudden violent death.

Injections into Uterine Wall:

- Ergot
- Pitocin
- Sodium Pentothal

Other Means:

Vacuum Cleaner - connected to uterus - not to be confused with vacuum aspiration - is fatal almost immediately - extracts uterus from pelvic cavity.

- Physical exertion such as lifting heavy objects, running etc is useless.
- Falling down stairs - severe injury to mother but no abortion.

Butcher abortions are deadly - only doctors or other specially trained personnel can safely use one of the 4 methods of abortion - all other methods can cause death but rarely induce abortion.

If you have used on yourself or have allowed to be used, any of the above methods of abortion go to the nearest hospital immediately.

The new Canadian abortion law has been in effect for over a year, but the availability of abortion goes unchanged. The law only legitimizes the few abortions which hospitals have been permitting all along. In effect, the law allows for abortion if a continued pregnancy would threaten the life or health of the women. "Life or health" is defined by a board of three doctors, all of whom are usually male. The interpretation of the law to justify abortions which male doctors consider justifiable and to prevent those of which they disapprove borders on absurdity. For example, the law does not permit abortion for possible fetal malformations. Nevertheless, many doctors believe that a woman who is exposed to German measles during the early months of pregnancy should be aborted, since her baby is likely to be born deformed. The formal reason given for such an abortion is "possible or existing anxiety to the woman due to potential fetal abnormalities". Yet the same doctors refuse to grant abortions to women who simply do not want a child be the reason social, economic, physical, emotional or political.

The Canadian law requires approval of a three member hospital board on each abortion case; but the law does not demand that every accredited hospital establish such a board. Also, by law the procedure must be performed in a hospital; up to the third month this is medically unnecessary, and serves only to put the cost of abortion beyond the means of many women.

The doctors who send desperate women away without granting a legal abortion seem to have no qualms about treating these same women in the emergency clinic for the results of self-induced or butcher abortions. Some of these women die, others are permanently sterile, and many undergo experiences too brutal and horrifying to be believed.

The situation in the United States is not much better. In the majority of states, abortion is legal if pregnancy threatens the life of the mother. Twelve states (Colorado, California, Georgia, Maryland, New Mexico, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kansas, Oregon, Wisconsin, Hawaii and New York) have liberalized their laws to a certain degree. The first five require the approval of a hospital board. Some always include a residency requirement whereas others demand it only in cases of rape or incest (since crimes have to be proven according to state law). The New York law, passed by only one vote, is considered the most liberal of American abortion laws.

The existence of such laws does not make it easy to obtain an abortion in these states. Where hospital boards exist, there is a strong conservatism maintained, to prevent the hospital from acquiring a reputation as an "easy" place to get an abortion. Doctors who are intimidated by their superiors hesitate even to bring a case to the board. In New York, where the law does not demand hospitalization, many county medical boards have come out against office procedures for obvious financial reasons. (Costs which vary from $100 to $400 for the abortion itself are increased to $600 to $800 by hospital charges). These boards have also recommended an earlier cut-off point than is provided in the law after which abortions will not be performed. Due to the shortage of adequate medical facilities in New York, the backlog for abortion has become critical. Many women are forced to wait until they are more than 3 months pregnant, and therefore must undergo the more complicated and expensive procedures for advanced pregnancies.

None of these problems is accidental, nor can we expect them to be solved without a radical restructuring of the entire medical profession, indeed, of the whole society. The number of doctors trained each year is controlled by the American Medical Association; thus a shortage of doctors maintains the high income of the members of the profession. Para-medical staff who could easily be trained to do abortions and many other routine medical procedures would tend to demystify the god-like image of the doctor. To date, there is no program for the training of para-medical staff in the numbers required to meet the needs of the people. The prohibitive costs of all medical procedures determine the quality and amount of medical attention a person will receive, regardless of that person's needs. The emphasis on curative rather than pre-

Statistics

Statistics for illegal abortion are developed on the basis of population, hospital records, total number of births, death from post-abortive complications, questionnaires etc. Some of the most carefully developed and most widely accepted figures are listed below. Statistics for legal abortion, such as performed in Communist countries and in Japan are from hospital records.

General:

In the world: at least 30,000,000 abortions every year.

At least 4/5 of all abortions are performed on married women.

Canada:

At least 100,000 illegal abortions every year.

At least 20,000 admissions to hospital for post abortive complications - at least 1,000 of these cases result in severe disability or death.

United States:

At least 1,000,000 illegal abortions every year. Four out of five legal abortions are performed on private patients, not clinic patients. Nine out of ten legal abortions are performed on whites, not Blacks.

Where abortion is legal:

Bulgaria: between 1962 and 1964, 67,000 legal abortions without a single death.

Czechoslovakia: between 1962 and 1964, 140,000 legal abortions without a single death.

Hungary: between 1962 and 1964, 358,000 legal abortions with 2 deaths.

Japan: 1,500,000 legal abortions every year performed by more than 20,000 specially licensed technicians.

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ventative medicine ensures business for the medical profession but does little to improve the quality of life for all people.

Abortion as a medical problem is complicated by the chauvinism expressed and perpetuated by the medical profession. So long as male doctors see women as breeders with no other useful function within society, women will continue to be denied control of their own bodies. The fact that a husband or parent (depending on the woman's age and marital status) must grant permission for abortion and many other medical procedures is merely a reflection of the ownership of women's minds and bodies by men.

Poor women, especially black women, suffer the worst humiliation at the hands of male doctors and their hospital boards. These woman are commonly "offered" abortion - with the stipulation that they must accept sterilization as well. The rationale that such measures are necessary to alleviate the population crisis is merely a cover for racist genocide. The children of the rich exploit and pollute the resources of the earth, not the children of the poor.

The struggle for justice on the abortion issue will not be complete until abortion becomes just another medical procedure available free to all women whenever necessary.



André Giguère

venereal disease

Syphilis

Syphilis, the most dangerous form of venereal disease, is an acutely infectious disease, invading every system of the body. If treated it can be cured; if not, it can be disabling and fatal. The **treponema pallidum** is a **spirochaete** (coil-shaped organism) which initiates the syphilitic condition. It is extremely sensitive to drying, heat, mild antiseptics, and soap and water. Moisture is essential to its survival and therefore it flourishes in areas such as the mouth, genitals and anus. SYPHILIS IS ONLY TRANSMITTED THROUGH INTIMATE SEXUAL OR PHYSICAL CONTACT. SYPHILIS IS VERY RARELY TRANSMITTED BY OBJECTS SUCH AS TOILETS, TOWELS, CUPS, CUTLERY, ETC.

Symptoms

The primary stage of syphilis usually shows itself about three weeks after exposure to infection; however a range of up to 90 days is recognized. It is characterized by a **chancre** or sore on either the genital organs, the anus, or in some women on the cervix. The treponemes penetrate microscopic breaks in the skin. The sore develops where **white blood corpuscles** pack the infected areas so tightly that by cutting off the blood supply, they kill the local tissue. Chancres which appear in the mouth are usually acquired by kissing a person with secondary sores. The sore is neither painful nor itchy, and often goes unnoticed. **It may disappear after several days whether or not the disease is treated.** The early disappearance of such sores deludes many infected individuals about the serious nature of their condition. A person with primary syphilis is highly infectious to other people.

If untreated, syphilis progresses to its second stage. The numerous symptoms of this stage often imitate those of other common diseases, and therefore they are often misinterpreted or unnoticed. They include: sores in the mouth; sore throat; skin rash; enlarged glands, particularly about the genitals; swollen joints; fever; headache; pain in bones and joints; and patchy balding. If left untreated, secondary symptoms tend to come and go for about four years. As in the primary stage, the disappearance of such symptoms is no indication of cure, and the individual is still highly infectious.

If the patient is not treated, the disease enters a **latent** (hidden) state giving no visible symptoms of its presence. During the early part of this stage the patient may suffer an infectious relapse with the reappearance of sore and rash. However, the latent state may last anywhere from five to fifty years. As the disease progresses, the patient loses his infectiousness to others, as the disease "goes underground".

Late syphilis, the fourth stage may manifest itself in any body system, however the cardio-vascular and nervous systems are the most common targets. Syphilis attacks the heart in many ways: the treponemes destroy the elastic fibers of the wall of the **aorta** causing **aneurysms** (stretched sacs) to develop; the valve between the **left ventricle** and the aorta may be destroyed, causing the heart to enlarge in muscle power and capacity to compensate for its inefficiency; and inflammation of the mouths of the **coronary arteries** can diminish the blood supply to the heart muscles. Any one of these conditions may prove fatal. Syphilis of the nervous system also takes one of many forms: when the coverings of the brain and the blood vessels are involved, paralysis may develop in varying degrees, from one eye muscle to half the body. If the substance of the brain or spinal cord is involved, a type of paralysis of the legs called **tabes dorsalis** may develop with complications such as impotence and urinary difficulties. When the effects of syphilis are concentrated on the brain substance, **general paralysis of the insane** may follow. Symptoms may develop slowly or suddenly, and may lead to extreme mental and physical deterioration, and death.

Diagnosis

Diagnosis of syphilis is a very difficult process. The treponema pallidum do not lend themselves to staining for microscopic observation, nor can they be grown on a biochemical media in the laboratory. At the primary stage of syphilis, the blood tests are negative, that is, they show a normal condition. For these reasons knowledge of the social background (whether or not the individual has engaged in casual sexual relations with someone who is likely to be or possibly may be infected, and whether or not there is a family history of the disease) is of utmost importance to the doctor. If the primary sores are still present, fluid from them may be examined by special microscopic techniques, in order to establish a diagnosis.

During the second stage, blood tests designed to determine whether a person has developed reactions characteristic of the disease, become more effective. However one negative blood test is not enough assurance that the individual is not infected. A second should be taken within a few weeks whether or not any symptoms remain. Microscopic examination of fluid from swollen glands may yield some information also.

During latency, only repeated positive blood tests will confirm the disease. Infection may be masked (resulting in a negative test) if the person is undergoing anti-biotic treatment for some other reason. A second test is always necessary.

In the fourth stage, both tests of blood and cerebrospinal fluid and microscopic examination of tumor tissue are effective.

Syphilis may be contracted **congenitally** (from birth). For this reason all pregnant women are tested for syphilis. If treated early in pregnancy, the mother can be cured and the baby will be born normal. Otherwise, the baby may be born dead or diseased. Much depends on the extent of the mother's infection.

Blood donors, are always tested for venereal disease.

Treatment

Treatment for all stages of syphilis involves an injection of various dosages of **penicillin.** Sometimes a single injection is sufficient; however a series of two injections may be advised. It is important that the treatment be followed by at least two negative blood tests in order to make sure that the treatment is complete. THE EARLY STAGES OF SYPHILIS CAN BE COMPLETELY CURED. Even in late syphilis, the destructive processes can be stopped, and some improvement may be made in the individual's condition.

Free clinics for the treatment of venereal disease are maintained in all cities in Canada. It is important that people cooperate with the medical staff in naming sexual contacts if necessary. Strict confidence is usually maintained. SYPHILIS IS A HIGHLY INFECTIOUS, DANGEROUS DISEASE. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT ALL SEXUAL CONTACTS OF AN INFECTIOUS INDIVIDUAL BE REACHED FOR MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

Gonorrhea

Gonorrhea is essentially a disease of the linings of the genito-urinary organs. The **gonococcus** organism spreads immediately below the surface of these linings. It is highly sensitive to drying, change in temperature, and weak antiseptics. Like syphilis, GONORRHEA IS TRANSMITTED THROUGH INTIMATE SEXUAL CONTACT. IN ADULTS IT IS NOT TRANSMITTED BY CLOTHING, TOWELS, TOILETS, ETC. On the other hand, the eyes of new born babies and the immature sexual organs of small girls are terribly susceptible. Gonorrhea can spread through a nursery faster than measles.

Female Symptoms

The **incubation** period (time after contact until the disease can be detected) for gonorrhea is from two days to three weeks. In women, the urethra and cervical canal are first infected. Most women are unaware of these symptoms, however some experience discomfort when urinating or have a slight vaginal discharge. If the woman is not treated, various complications may arise. The glands in the genital area may become very swollen and painful. The infection may spread up the urethra to the bladder causing **cystitis,** a condition where urination becomes more frequent and painful. Inflammation of the rectum, called **proctitis,** is not uncommon. The most serious complication however, is inflammation of the Fallopian tubes, called **salpingitis.** In the acute form, the woman may have no prior symptoms before becoming acutely ill with low abdominal pain on one or both sides, perhaps vomiting and fever. Subacute forms involve similar but milder attacks over several months. Menstruation may be erratic in length of cycle and amount of flow. If not treated a chronic state develops in which the Fallopian tubes become twisted with scar tissue. If both tubes are affected, complete sterility may result.

Male Symptoms

The symptoms of gonorrhea in the male are more annoyingly obvious. At first a burning sensation may be felt when urinating, and then a discharge of yellow pus from the urethra is noticed. This discharge is highly infectious, and bacteria may be carelessly transferred to the eyes. If untreated, the infection spreads to the bladder causing cystitis, to the seminal vesicles, or to the epididymis. (Refer to male anatomy). Infection of the epididymis can be very serious, causing a hard tender swelling in the scrotum. When healing takes places, the scar tissue may block the passage of sperm from the testicles, rendering the man sterile.

In both male and female, the gonococci may reach the blood stream and cause a form of arthritis or inflammation of the joints. Babies born to women with gonorrhea may develop serious eye infections. In past, such infection was a common cause of child blindness. Therefore as a preventive measure, the eyes of every new born baby are treated with silver nitrate solution or penicillin drops. Early therapy saves the child's eyesight.

Diagnosis

Gonorrhea can be diagnosed in three ways: microscopic examination of discharge from potentially infected organs; use of laboratory cultures of the bacteria taken from a discharge; and a blood test. It is important that more than one test be taken whether or not the first has been negative. Blood tests for gonorrhea are almost useless: however the more accurate blood test for syphilis is often given at the same time in case the patient may be infected with both diseases at once.

Treatment

Treatment of gonorrhea usually involves one or two injections of penicillin. The dosage of penicillin has increased over the years as various strains of the bacteria develop a level of resistance to the drug. An example of this, a strain of gonorrhea called Vietnam Rose, has developed this resistance when prostitutes near military bases attempt to protect themselves from the disease by taking low doses of antibiotics. These drugs may not be strong enough to kill the bacteria, and an environment is provided in which the bacteria can adapt to varying levels of chemical presences. Different antibiotics are constantly being tested and tried to keep in check this ancient scourge of mankind.

VD is just a disease. If you need treatment, go to a doctor. You have the right to proper medical attention, for syphilis, gonorrhea, or any other health problem.

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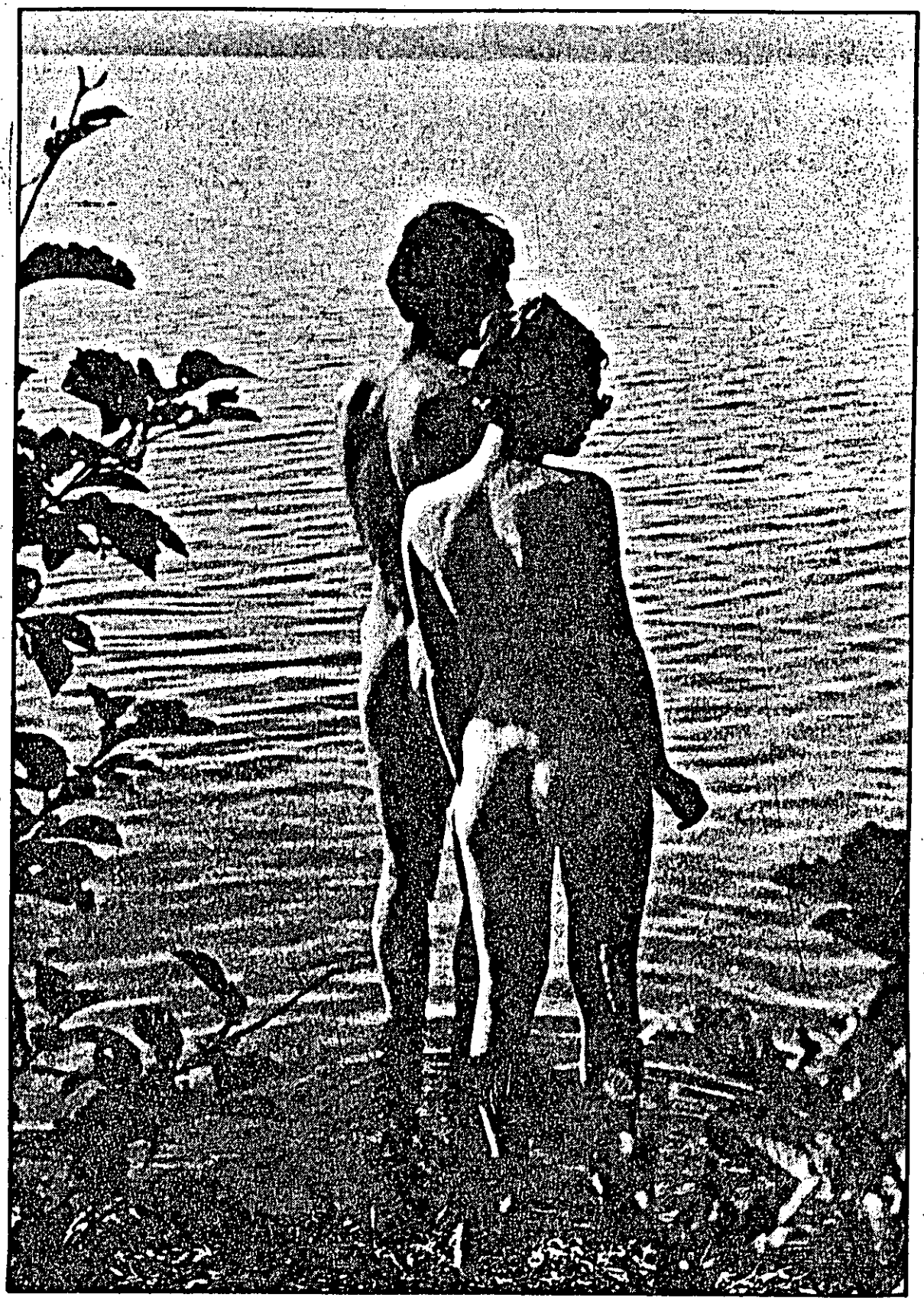
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André Giguère



an's view of the clitoris

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e something to in bed other ause screwing e a clitoral or- t Danish book ie author, Mette female wit- ad never gotten nple sexual in- with a routine timulation prior words, indica- asure — sighs, — while screw- d to assure men Vomen who had aught by the of themselves es the statistics 90 per cent of because they aginal orgasm" g-awaited last ng as a vaginal

ual ecstasies which go beyond the orgasm? Are men afraid to abandon themselves completely and reciprocally to women — afraid of the emotional waves that may be stirred in them?

As for the so-called clitoral orgasm, the most efficient means for producing it is the mechanical vibrator, despite the fact that there is little spiritual excitement to be gained with its use. Directed by a woman who knows where she wants to be stimulated, this little device can provide multiple achievements with very litle arm-strain. Next best is the woman's own hand. Further down the list is another person's tongue, and at the very bottom, another person's hand.

By all means, women should have as many clitoral orgasms as we wish, but I maintain — from my own experience, which though long, may not be universal — that when the clitoral potential has been exhausted there is still a hole, physical and spiritual, to be filled. And when it has been filled well, with penis and ejaculated semen, satisfaction comes with a certain finality which I have never achieved clitorally — a feeling of complete physical and emotional contentment.

It is as if the body has been saturated with love. This release may have more to do with osmosis than nerve endings (which we are advised by Masters and Johnson and others do not reside in the vagina) and perhaps that is why such a reaction is not electronically perceptible. Or it may have to do with a sense of fecundity or of communication passing mental and nervous limits which simply does not happen under laboratory conditions.

The microscope does affect the organism (or orgasm) being observed. I believe such a spiritual release is also possible to men, over and above what they are satisfied to call "orgasm," but seldom

If men complain about their domestication here, they have no one to blame but themselves. If they insist on taming us, they must behave like gentlemen. A desire for wildness and freedom beats as strongly in the heart of the woman cooking dinner as in the man at the IBM machine; the same sickness overwhelms both.

A woman's entire body must be involved in the sexual experience to make it complete for a woman, and men must also take into consideration the terrible beating her ego takes from society every day. This is why we frequently "neurotically" insist on assurances of love.

We are constantly the objects of degradation, contempt and exploitation, and the man who would win our confidence must marvel at our endurance, encourage our originality, passionately endorse our efforts to break out of the feminine bind.

Marilyn Monroe committed suicide because she didn't have a date on a Saturday night. A beautiful mind destroyed by exploitation.

Sensitive women are often on the verge of self destruction, feeling their quest for recognition, for making a dent in anyone's consciousness to be hopeless. We were taught from childhood to receive love from other people and no other success will compensate. Indeed, no other success is likely to be achieved!

The dependence on men is so intricately woven into a woman's every breath that perhaps some of my sisters are right when they say my insistence that there be more to sex than a clitoral orgasm is counter-revolutionary. We must somehow extricate ourselves from this mesh of madness. A lie—or a half-truth — may seem one way to do it.

But, ultimately, we must rely on the truth — the whole truth — to set us free. As close to the truth as I can come is that we live in a world where all human enjoyment is thwarted by an acquisitive system forcing us to malinger in the marketplace. All human beings must be more or less frigid in a robot-run society.

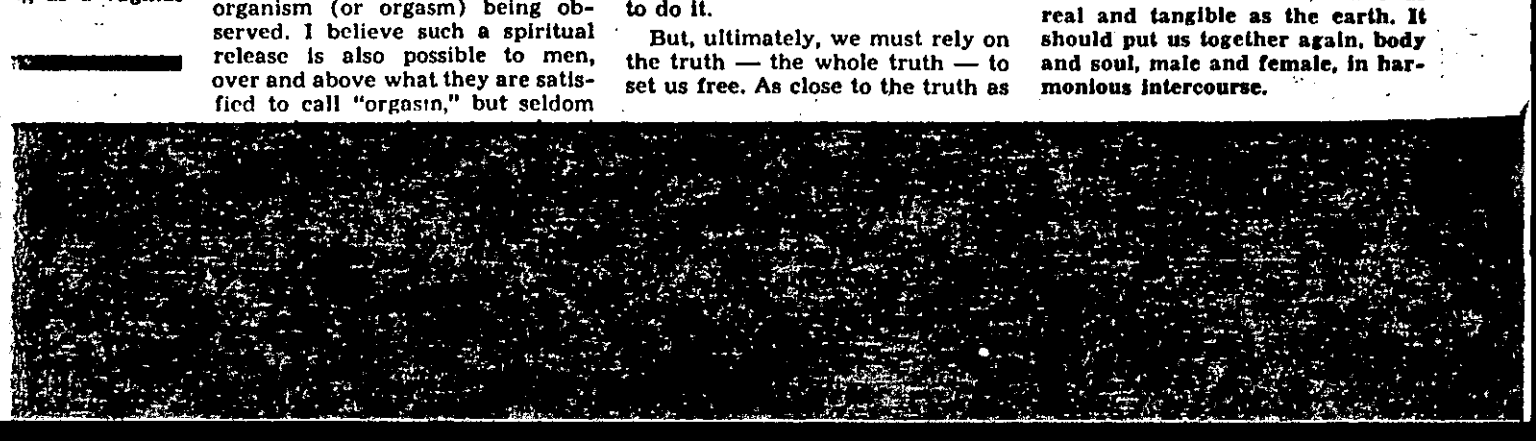
If our bread and water and air are contaminated and our country earns its livelihood from genocide, past and present, and women are regarded as legitimate subhuman prey by male creatures who call themselves men and colored peoples are used as beasts of burden by white creatures who call themselves human, then our love lives cannot be anything but grotesque shadows of what they should become.

The insatiable search for variety in partners is probably symptomatic of male frigidity — an inability to come spiritually, to fuse the physical with the psychological needs, to abandon themselves to the marvel of being close to another human being who can only begin to be appreciated in a lifetime of such moments.

Strangely, it is men's pride in their penises and the performance thereof which gives them such confidence in their mental achievements, in the arts, for instance.

Keeping women, who in early years exhibit superior intellectual abilities, chained to menial chores and the fine craft of aggravating men's egos, men can assure themselves that Beethoven is the final accomplishment in music, Shakespeare in poetry, Michelangelo in sculpture. Once women are released, men may discover undreamed of realms of beauty . . . if they are, indeed, able to appreciate them.

As for sex — like eating, like walking in fresh air, like all human activity—it should recreate us, help us to find one another, make us real and tangible as the earth. It should put us together again, body and soul, male and female, in harmonious intercourse.



A woman's view o

LEAH FRITZ
Reprinted from WIN

One of the by-products of the Women's Liberation movement — or perhaps it lies at the very center of it — is a reevaluation of female sexuality.

We know that we have been exploited in advertising, the media and "art" as sex objects; that is, we are displayed as consumable merchandise or often as attractive packaging for other consumable merchandise, rather than as human beings with needs and desires of our own.

Indeed, from infancy we are raised to think of ourselves as consumer items in the "marriage market," and in many cultures daughters have actually been sold by their parents as marketable goods. Being attractive to men is a matter of life and death to most women. In addition to whatever other talents we may have, good looks and/or the ability to enhance men's egos are essential for getting the few career promotions available to women or hooking a man to take us out of the job competition for life and setting us and our children up in physical comfort.

If the competitive mercantile world we live in is distressing for men, it is an even heavier burden for women who must maintain a passive facade while fighting the same basic battle for survival, to which the weight of subtle and not-so-subtle prejudice against women "in the world" at all is added as a depressing obstacle.

Since much of the oppression we suffer has been internalized over the millenia of female subjugation, it was natural for women to look for the root of the problem in our sexual and procreative functions— to which, at once, we owe both our "right" to survive and our oppression.

in the middle of it! Or rather, on the counter-revolutionary side of it . . . which is even a stranger place for me to be.

Recently Masters and Johnson, two indomitable sexologists — one male and one female—have proved to their own satisfaction and with much corroboration from women who have read their findings, that the only way women can achieve sexual satisfaction is through the active stimulation of the clitoris, that small projection just inside the vagina which corresponds in stimulative power to the "head" of the male penis. The scientists demonstrated this by electronically recording the reactions of subjects engaged in the sex act.

The rediscovery in America of the importance of the clitoris in female sexual pleasure is a boon to women's liberationists who have always insisted on the women's right to seek her own satisfaction actively, not merely to serve as a device for satisfying men.

Women now have something to demand from men in bed other than screwing because screwing will seldom produce a clitoral orgasm. In a recent Danish book called "I Accuse," the author, Mette Ejlersen, produced female witnesses to say they had never gotten anything out of simple sexual intercourse, even with a routine amount of clitoral stimulation prior to the act. In other words, indications of female pleasure — sighs, groans, grunts, etc. — while screwing are all fabricated to assure men of their prowess. Women who had previously been taught by the Freudians to think of themselves as frigid (sometimes the statistics went as high as 90 per cent of American women!) because they couldn't "achieve vaginal orgasm" now had the long-awaited last laugh: no such thing as a vaginal

ual ecstasies which go beyo orgasm? Are men afraid to don themselves completely a ciprocally to women — afr the emotional waves that m stirred in them?

As for the so-called clitor gasm, the most efficient mea producing it is the mechanic brator, despite the fact that th little spiritual excitement gained with its use. Directed woman who knows where wants to be stimulated, this device can provide mu achievements with very litle strain. Next best is the wo own hand. Further down the another person's tongue, and very bottom, another pe hand.

By all means, women s have as many clitoral orgas we wish, but I maintain — my own experience, which t long, may not be universal — when the clitoral potential has exhausted there is still a physical and spiritual, to be And when it has been filled with penis and ejaculated s satisfaction comes with a c finality which I have achieved clitorally — a feeli complete physical and emo contentment.

It is as if the body has bee urated with love. This releas have more to do with osmosis nerve endings (which we ar vised by Masters and Johnso others do not reside in the va and perhaps that is why su reaction is not electronically ceptible. Or it may have to do a sense of fecundity or of munication passing mental nervous limits which simply not happen under laboratory c tions.

The microscope does affec organism (or orgasm) being served. I believe such a spi release is also possible to over and above what they are fied to call "orgasm," but se

Like food and wine, men see

emotional limitations imposed on them by our civilization.

Of course it is impossible for most women to achieve this kind of nirvana in the midst of the rat race.

Men frighten women with their aggressive and egotistical overtures. If the positions were reversed and women came at men with force and promises and expectations of chastity and expectations of extraordinary prowess and demands for bottled beauty and instant relaxation and threats and the danger of giving birth to children they couldn't feed or didn't want with the extra reward of the world spitting in their eyes for being "unwed fathers," they might find it difficult to have an erection, much less come every time!

The Freudian dictum, apparently Simone de Beauvoir in "The Second Sex," that women should outgrow the need for clitoral climaxes in maturity is patently Victorian.

The clitoris is a thing of joy; I wouldn't be without one. And I do think, from my own experience again, it takes time for some women to receive satiety from screwing, but I do not believe this inhibition in young girls is psychological. It just takes a hell of a long time to get over the feeling that you're a butterfly on the end of a pin — a feeling justified by the ugly predatoriness of the typical male aproach.

Long love affairs or marriages in time can convince women that the aggressiveness of one man, at least, is a product of his own culturally induced hangups and his feelings toward "his" woman are well intentioned if clumsily expressed. The long relationship also gives a woman a chance to express her own aggressiveness, to take an active part in the making love.

She will find there are times when her needs are greater than his. And much of the life lovers enjoy together is spent in ordinary human companionship in which the beast of prey is domesticated. Women in our society are treated, if anything, like domesticated animals and for this reason cannot cope with the ruthless and wild.

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THE HALL TREE

women as legitimate objects for men's pleasure.

Once our eyes opened up in our long enforced somnambulism, we found all around us vivid signs that we are regarded as legitimate objects for men's pleasure — like food and wine — and that our pleasure, if permitted to us at all, is conceived of as an automatic outgrowth of the male's: the lamb enjoying its slaughter!

In many cases (see male pornographic literature) men freely admitted their sexual pleasure was increased to the extent that the female partner showed she was not enjoying the act and had to be forced into it.

Remember the old Errol Flynn movies? "What a little spitfire you are!" he says as the heroine scratches and bites to defend herself from his assaults, her strait-jacket clothing preventing her from giving him the knock-out punch he deserves, her strait-jacket mentality forcing her finally to submit.

Errol Flynn was a groovy looking man with a generally pleasant manner and it's altogether possible that most women would want to make it with him from the start. Women watching these films felt that the heroine put up a phony protest to begin with and that her arm finally creeping around his neck was not really a gesture of submission but of genuine desire. The point is that the poor woman did have to pretend to be conquered over her objections to prove she was a "good" woman. If she had just said, "Errol, I have a thing for you. Let's screw," she would have been given the "character" role of the town hussy . . . right?

While it's true that movies—even American movies—are changing with the change in acceptable sexual behavior in society, we women are obviously being staked out for new commercially profitable roles in life as well as in "art."

The clitoral controversy, though, has just begun, and — oddly enough — I find myself personally orgasm exists, and any woman who claims to have experienced one is a phony!

Thus Masters and Johnson effectively squashed the myth of female frigidity. Every woman must be grateful to them for removing one psychological burden from our sex lives. If you can have a clitoral orgasm, you are not frigid; that term of contempt can no longer be applied to miserable femininity writhing under an unwelcome penis.

But, out of Masters and Johnson's "answer" new questions arise: can the term "orgasm," well-understood by men, adequately describe the female sexual response? Why must female pleasure be defined by male terminology?

There is a superficial resemblance between the clitoral reaction in women and the male climax. Both send a kind of shock through the body and deliver a certain release. But women do not, to my knowledge — and against the evidence of male written pornographic novels — ejaculate semen. And we are capable of having many clitoral climaxes in a row, each an improvement over the one before, so that the first release, rather than satiating us, often is just an appetizer for things to come!

Another fact of life the scientists might look into is that female potency seems to grow as women mature, while male desires tend to diminish after adolescence. It is likely that such effects are not "natural" but produced by the increasing and decreasing pressures imposed by society on women and men at different age levels. Still they should be checked out.

Many men in our society seem to be sensually shallow and emotionally inhibited to an extreme. Emotional expressions such as tears which are permitted to women are denied to men. Is it possible that by objectifying women, relegating us to a purely physical corner of their lives and denying our humanity, men are losing out on sex-

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 9/22/70

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Classified by 7306
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

3/26/77 7/SITCC

Remylet, 6/18/70.

As pointed out in relet, JOSEPH EDWIN SCHOCK, a student at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, was indicted on 5/19/70, by a FGJ at Boise, Idaho, charging him with violation of Title 18, Section 1361, USC (Destruction of Government Property). SCHOCK was charged with causing the damage and/or destruction by fire of 29 military vehicles in custody of the Idaho National Guard at Lewiston, Idaho, during the early morning of 5/5/70. The loss was estimated to be in excess of $250,000.00. U

SCHOCK's bond had been set at $50,000.00. On 6/11/70, SCHOCK appeared before USDJ RAY McNICHOLS and, following a plea of not guilty, was released on OR bond by the Judge. The Judge did, however, in effect tell SCHOCK to be a "good boy." U



(2)- Bureau (Reg.)
2 - Butte
(1 - 100-8881 - SCHOCK)
THZ/ar
(4)

REC-20 100-449698-1-21

F 303

30 OCT 1 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 9/22/70

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Remylet, 6/22/70.

POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

None.

PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

None.

TANGIBLE RESULTS

Various items have been furnished to the Bureau for information, particularly from the University of Montana, Missoula, Montana, campus under this program.

Also, information concerning the JOSEPH EDWIN SCHOCK matter at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, has been furnished the Bureau under this program.

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(3)

REC-20 100-449698-7-26

59 OCT 1 1970

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 5/28/70

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Remylet, 5/19/70, enclosing an article by Dr. K. ROSS TOOLE, Professor of History, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA, (UM),
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed for Bureau information is an article by Dr. TOOLE, which appeared in "The Missoulian," Missoula, Montana, daily newspaper, issue of 5/20/70, containing Dr. TOOLE's observation concerning activity on the UM campus on 5/7-8/70; a letter appearing in the 5/24/70, issue of the same paper, concerning Dr. TOOLE's previous articles; and a letter to Dr. TOOLE prepared by a graduate student at UM, appearing in the 5/24/70, issue of the same paper.

Also enclosed is a letter to the editor of this paper from the Reverend DAVID VAN DYCK, who is a Lutheran Minister and a campus Pastor at UM.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Encs.4) (Reg.) REC 10
3 - Butte
(1 - 100-8940 - MSU)
(1 - 100-8938) (MSU)
THZ/ar
(5)

10 JUN 2 11 1970

RESEARCH SECTION

6 JUN 8 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106-82

56-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Healthy Unrest on Campus

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 4
The Missoulian
Missoula, Mont.

Date: 5/25/70
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Edward A. Coyle
Title: HEALTHY UNREST ON CAMPUS

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-441615-7-

ENCLOSURE

May I respond to three related issues that are being talked about on your editorial page.

First, I fully support the right of students to boycott class for the reasons and in the manner this was done. There was overwhelming cause to suspend "business as usual."

Triggered by the hideous massacre of students at Kent State, the strike was part of the nationwide outrage against expansion of the war in Indochina, and the underlying nightmare of militarization, repression, and the intransigence of the national leadership. The issues are real. The sense of grievance and frustration runs very deep.

Taxpaying adults, concerned about the suspension of classes, should note moreover that a marvelous educational process was going on during those four days. Students who wrote letters to congressmen, who manned tables in the University Center, who participated in planning sessions, picketing, and rallies, and who engaged in dialogue with faculty members and administrators were learning a great deal about the issues and about political process. All of us were and are being educated.

Again and again, the commitment to non-violence was reiterated. Far from being "up tight" about the happenings at the Missoula campus, right-minded taxpayers ought to rise up in anger at the way their dollars are pouring down the noxious, bloody rathole—or hell hole—of the Indochinese conflict!

Many students did not participate in the boycott. Some vociferously opposed it, and I have talked with a number of these men and women in the days following May 5 through 8. They too are being educated in a new dimension! One group has discussed the implications for modern political dissent of Romans 13, where St. Paul counselled his readers to submit to the "governing authorities." (A generation ago, this text was used in self-justification by some German churchmen who did not wish to oppose the rising tide of the Nazi horror.)

Second, I'm disturbed that some community leaders, and some writers on this page, have called insistently for rules, laws, standards of conduct, or "codes of ethics" to protect *them* against the threat of change or to hold in check those with whom they disagree. These people say, "Curb the students!" "Define the law more precisely, and enforce it more harshly!"

Against this I maintain that people are more important than laws. As Jesus put it, "The Sabbath was made for man"—not vice versa. Don't stomp on the students, for God's sake, join them in common affirmation of non-violent political efforts to bring peace, to re-shuffle national priorities, and to turn this country around. Let's get together on this!

Third, I want to refute in the strongest possible terms the allegation that President Robert T. Pantzer showed himself inept, "gutless," or "lacking in courage." As one of many who stood at the president's side, I'm here to affirm his courageous and wise handling of the situation. In moments of apprehension and uncertainty, the president kept his cool. He's overwhelmingly supported by faculty and students.

I would urge each concerned citizen to write letters of support to Mr. Pantzer, and to members of the board of regents. The University continues to need his high quality of leadership in these days of turmoil and of change.—Pastor David Van Dyck, 430 University Ave., Missoula.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

The Agony Of Youth

Dear K. Ross Toole:

Dialogue entered for the sheer joy of combat and not with the intent of mutual understanding is probably not a very worthy effort.

For as John Gardner has said, " . . . love without criticism brings stagnation, and criticism without love brings destruction," and if we continue from only these two points of view, our institutions, he says, will perish.

My concern is that we need to fix the goals of our efforts so that the solution rather than the creation of problems results. My concern is that we need to seek understanding of people as well as problems rather than attempt to fix blame on one another for what is past and need not be rehashed.

The fact that other periods of history have been dangerous periods for individual human survival does not refute the fact that mass extinction of the human race threatens today.

What seems so terrifying and incomprehensible to many young people today is that ignorance in earlier times resulted in death or accident while today so many threats to life result from stark collective irresponsibility. If knowledge does not exist, death by disease and accident as the result of ignorance must be temporarily tolerated, but there is little excuse for tolerating collective irresponsibility.

It appears to many young people that those who govern are caught up in an ego-involved defense of the past and of the status quo. This diversion of the elders' energies into defensive reactions precludes their recognition of the immediacy of existing problems and their full support of the search for solutions.

I do not understand how the younger generation has defined materialism. I will grant the argument that engaging in life to test one's capacities is perhaps a primary motivation in contemporary society and that cars, cabins, houses, boats, and buildings have been by-products.

I note, however, that the implicit assumption of this argument is that the proof of how big a man one is, is how many other people he has been able to beat out or beat down to get those boats, cars, etc. Smith (Ross Toole Revisited, Sunday Missoulian, May 3) didn't just beat the pavement with the soles of his shoes. He beat other insurance men to the contractor or to the door. In short, according to this argument, the primary motivation of Smith's career life was a hard-nosed triumph over other human beings.

Now the younger generation, I believe, would ask Smith this: "Has it really been all that satisfying to devote your life primarily to defeating other men?" The younger generation seems to feel that, for them, victory over other human beings is not a satisfactory pursuit.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

pg. 5
The Missoulian
Missoula, Mont.

Date: 5/24/70
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Edward A. Coyle
Title: THE AGONY OF YOUTH

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

-3- 100-41[illegible]-7-

They notice with some despair that in the pursuit of personal ascendance for the by-products of material wealth, millions of human beings have been killed, diseased, maimed and driven to degredation and despair. The examples are so self-evident they hardly need be mentioned. They, for example, find Smith's neglect of the viability of his social institutions — and the human beings adversely affected by them — a sordid value to which to ascribe.

But I think they understand that, so long as the primary motive of our society is interpersonal conflict there shall be no major impetus toward humanitarian pursuits; when the younger generation says that the older generation has its "values all wrong," I think that is what they mean. So, unless humanitarian pursuits become profitable or popular, they will not be pursued to the extent to which the need for their pursuit exists.

The younger generation notice too that in this pursuit of ascendance over other men, few men are ever more than momentarily happy, because they have had to fight too hard with other men for their success, and their success must continuously be maintained and advanced through further conflict.

As soon as they get their first degree or business they see that others about them have a higher degree or a bigger business. So they struggle for the next level. This promotes them to a position where they see men with yet higher degrees or bigger bank rolls and they enter the combat again. Once there are no more degrees to covet there is power, and position, and fame.

Now the children of affluence have sat, as it were, by the side of the track and watched their elders run this race and they have seen the victims of the race with their heart attacks, emphysema, and ulcers, as well as the neglect of those who could not enter the game.

They have seen the rude and shocking things some men have driven themselves to do in order to keep from falling behind and the humiliation of those who have been defeated and the sting that this humiliation has caused their friends and families.

In short, they have seen the ugliness as well as the material rewards that result when their fathers and mothers have played this game called, "to the victor go the spoils." And it has made them sick and ashamed. They will not be party to the game for rewards if they cannot remove the ugliness.

So they try in their rank inexperience to change the game, but the officials and elders will not listen. The officials will not listen because they know that the young have not lived long enough to know what a good race it is. For the rulers are not the fallen, the defeated or those who could not compete. The rulers are the winners of the race.

So the young people despair, and in their despair, they at first seek the counsel of their elders. They ask, how can the ugliness be removed? But their questions are very often expressed in the form of tantrums — demonstrations which sometimes become ugly riots. And the youth hate their elders for the ugliness of the riots.

Then despair turns to personality disintegration because the youths have lost their faith, their self-respect, and their autonomy. They are told they are stupid. Their elders have talked down to them with phrases such as "your misconceptions and misapprehensions," "spoiled brats," "bums," "potheads," "gurus contemplating their navels," etc.

With the loss of human worth comes the need to escape, with self-destruction its ultimate end.

The irrational reasoning is, perhaps, that maybe if enough of us kill ourselves, someone will begin to care AS MUCH ABOUT HELPING PEOPLE as they do about beating them for ego fulfillment — and business buildings, and refrigerators, and cabins, and cars.

The younger generation is not challenging Smith's right to what he is or has. In their own, perhaps inept, idealistic way, they have seen things that never were; have asked 'why not?', and are asking us to help them lead the way. — **Lorenee Simonsen, Graduate Student, School of Education, University of Montana, Missoula.**

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Listen to the Boy Again

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

pg. 5
The Missoulian
Missoula, Mont.

Date: 5/24/70
Edition: Morning
Author:
Editor: Edward A. Coyle
Title: LISTEN TO THE BOY AGAIN

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

-5-

ENCLOSURE
100-447761-7-25

(An open letter to K. Ross Toole):

An old friend who sends clippings to keep me in touch with my native Hamilton and the hamlets more or less adjacent to it has provided me with the fascinating dialogue between you and your nephew, Howard Toole, (Sunday Missoulian, March 15 and 22).

My heart bleeds with yours every time I hear the abomination called rock music. It appalls me and pains my eardrums. I have re named it Youngstown Sheet and Tube. There'll be no revolution with rock. But watch out if the kids discover Beethoven, Mousorgsky and Wagner. Or Mozart, who also detested a world of predators.

Furthermore, I am pained by the unashamedly secular manner in which they use the four-letter monosyllables bequeathed to us by our Anglo-Saxon forbears. These ancient words have both strength and beauty, and most of them have phonetic perfection: They sound just like what they mean.

But they were intended to be used sparingly and when they would have the greatest effect, as they were when plied by Shakespeare, Chaucer, Sterne and the translators of Rabelais. They were not meant to be printed on signs to elicit the snorts and drools of bourgeois louts. I wish the kids would save them up and use them most sparingly—but effectively—in situations where no other words would do.

In spite of all this, Mr. Toole, I find that I must take the side of your nephew. I think I have as many years up on you as you have on the lad and still I am with him, in wisdom and in folly, in joy and in tragedy until the land we live in is purged of its insanity, or blown to atomic hell, which is the ultimate alternative.

He has grown up to see a country in which the power to make war has been taken from Congress, where the Constitution put it, and left to the ambitious whims of the President. He finds a country in which he can be sent to die on some questionable battlefield at 18, but cannot vote for or against his executioner until he is 21.

I went from Hamilton High School to Butte, dreaming of becoming an electrical engineer. What I saw in Butte changed all that. I decided to see more of what my country was like and I came back to the University just as Louis Levine was leaving the campus. This economist was kicked out after having accepted a request to write a book on the taxation of mines in Montana. He made the mistake of telling the truth about it.

I decided to be a newspaperman and I was a fairly good one in Seattle, New York and San Francisco. I saw a land ruled by ogres which at that time were rather funny. They are not funny any more. They are raping our forests, poisoning our streams and polluting the air with noxious gases from automobiles, which I know, as an old electrician, could run on batteries. I say could, but I know they can't. The oil barons, who can get a 27 per cent depletion tax reduction, can also prevent electric cars.

The youngsters of today are wise to such chicanery. They are not blind to the dumps piled with last year's GNP to make market for the next season's crop of latent but certain obsolescence.

They know, too, about black people being kicked into ghettoes. They know about black youths being charged with conspiracy, which is a felony, to commit disturbance, which is a misdemeanor.

They hear about an off-duty policeman in San Francisco, acquitted of a charge of manslaughter—I repeat it, manslaughter—after shooting a black man and saying, "I wanted to kill a nigger so bad I could taste it." Grant must have surrendered to Lee at Appomattox.

I fear for the safety of our youngsters because I'm sure our Faustian culture is headed for violence heretofore unknown. The money changers have taken over the temple and that troublemaker Jesus Christ has been booted out. The recitations of the Dow-Jones averages have become our masses and our vespers.

Your nephew, Mr. Toole, appears to have looked with the honest and questioning eyes of youth at the Pharisaical monkeyshines you and I tend to become hardened to. Youth makes what people of our age tend to see as wide-eyed blunders. But I think it looks with a desolately clear eye at much of the chicanery and humbug we have come to accept in our urge to have the comfortable, if not noble, existence.

I suggest you listen to the boy again. His outrage may make him a little incoherent, but you are likely to get some rough and unpolished truths from it.

This is from an admirer of yours. I met you some years ago at the museum in Helena when I was looking up some material on the Nez Perces. I subscribed to the historical magazine at the time and I still think you made an excellent job of it as editor.—Lloyd S. Thompson, Menlo Park, Calif.

P.S. We have had a lot of unpleasant young men in our history, one of whom comes to mind just now. His name: Patrick Henry.

And I can't help remembering Thomas Jefferson's statement just after, as President, he had to put down the Shays Rebellion. I quote him from memory: "I pray to God that our land shall never go a score of years without another such upheaval, for the tree of liberty needs constant refreshing by the blood of patriots and tyrants."

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Local Comment

On Campus:

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Pg. 4
The Missoulian
Missoula, Mont

Four Days in May

(Mr. Toole is a professor of history at the University of Montana who has written extensively in recent months on the subject of unrest among the young. — The Editor)

By K. ROSS TOOLE

I want to tell you very briefly about what happened on our own campus on May 5, 6, 7 and 8.

I want to give you an inside view (my own) of what happened because there is, I think, a widespread misunderstanding throughout Montana of what took place. Because of this misunderstanding there is considerable anger at President Robert Pantzer, his administration, the faculty and the students. And this anger, of course, is damaging to the University.

On the four days in question many universities in America closed — some for the remainder of the year. On literally hundreds of campuses there was rampant violence — buildings were burned, students were killed and injured, the National Guard took over. Riots and pillage spilled over into surrounding communities and whole towns were terrorized.

During the four days in question, not a pane of glass was broken at the University of Montana — not a waste basket was overturned, not a fist was thrown.

During those four days students met with students and with faculty. Some of the meetings were outside and involved several thousand students. Some were inside and involved smaller groups. ALL of these meetings, large and small, were characterized by nonviolence — including occasions when the views of the speaker were contrary to the views of the majority.

It is not my intention to deal specifically with the issues which were involved on this campus and on others. Those issues were

5/20/70
Date: Morning
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Edward A. Coyle
Title: ON CAMPUS: FOUR DAYS IN MAY

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

-7-

complex and emotion laden. What I would like to do is dwell for just a moment on the NATURE of a university — because that nature is often misunderstood.

Essentially a university is a place for dialogue; it is a place where young men and women can ask questions of each other; it is a place where they can ask questions of a faculty and be asked questions by a faculty; it is a place where the issues of this day AND OTHER DAYS may be openly and fully examined and debated — and it is a place where opposing views may be rationally discussed.

On those four days in May that is precisely what happened on this campus. It did not happen necessarily in formal classes — although it happened there too. The point is that during those four days — when pressure and emotionalism around the country were dangerously intense — this university acted like a university in the accurate sense of the word. While far greater and richer institutions of higher learning all over America were exploding, this university kept the peace.

I do not wish to underestimate the serious questions nor to play down the serious problems which arise when students strike, especially when some do and some don't. Nor do I wish to avoid the serious problems which are posed when one considers the role that a faculty plays in such a situation. Montanans have a right to be concerned; they have a right to ask questions and receive straight answers.

But in asking those questions I would earnestly hope that concerned citizens would bear these things in mind: The more than 7,000 students at this university behaved in exemplary fashion. They did NOT do what thousands upon thousands of other students did on other campuses.

They did not substitute violence for debate; they did not give in to a contagion which was virulent and nation-wide. It is not that Montana is physically isolated — so is Idaho, where violence DID break out. It is simply that the vast majority of the students on this campus kept their heads. There were very few exceptions.

The pressure on the administration, especially on President Pantzer, was intense. It arose not only from the campus itself but from what was boiling around the perimeters of the state on hundreds of other campuses.

He was bombarded with contradictory advice on all sides — some of it panicky — a little of it hysterical. He was deluged with rumors and rumors of rumors. But the decisions lay solely with him. He made them very deliberately and very calmly. I was present much of the time — and I was greatly impressed.

The guidelines he followed were two: 1. This is our campus and we will handle our problems on this campus without outside force or involvement and we will do it here and now.

2. There must not and there will not be violence.

Only someone who was there can recognize how terribly hard these two principles were to stick to — and how very difficult it was for the president not to over-react or under-react.

As you consider what DID happen on this campus, please consider also what could have happened if the vast majority of the students, the faculty and the administration had NOT kept their heads. And do not confuse the vast majority with a tiny minority.

This university is your institution. You built it, you have sustained it, you have sent your sons and daughters to it. It has survived many critical times in the past because you have supported it. Its problems now are severe, but they are far, far from insurmountable.

Given the level headedness of the students and the faculty, given the calm good judgment of the president, all this institution needs to thrive is your concern and thoughtful support.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 3/30/70

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Remylet, 12/29/69.

POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

None.

PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

None.

TANGIBLE RESULTS

Various items have been furnished to the Bureau for information, particularly from the University of Montana, Missoula, Montana, campus under this program.

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(3)

REC- 11

APR 2 1970

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 11/13/69

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM),
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed for information is an article from the "Montana Kaimin," UM student newspaper, issue of 11/6/69, reporting the appearance of TIMOTHY LEARY on the UM campus before a "standing room only audience."

1 CC 9x2

(2) - Bureau (Enc.1) (Reg.)
1 - Butte
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FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Leary Links Drugs To Generation Gap

-- By BARBARA EHRLICH
Montana Kaimin Staff Writer

Dope, sex, religion and politics are the four areas in which the generation gap is most apparent, Timothy Leary, advocate of mind-expanding drugs, told a standing room only audience of more than 1,500 persons last night in the UC Ballroom.

Mr. Leary listed three types of drugs used by the older generation —alcohol, barbiturates (in tranquilizer prescriptions) and opiates, such as heroin.

Because of barbiturates everything is thought of in mechanical terms, he said. The theory promoted by the men who run our country today, the generation of the 1920s-30s, is "the ideal human being is dependable, reliable and replaceable."

Facts show that everyone in this society is using drugs, he said, but unfortunately the older generation is using "bad dope."

The parents and grandparents of the youth of today use liquor for their drug, according to Mr. Leary.

"Alcohol tends to lead to black and white thinking, it's either all good or all bad," he said. A typical example of someone who uses this type of reasoning is Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew.

"There is a hoax, sham and social artifact in our country about heroin," he said. "I am sure there would be less heroin addicts if it were made legal. There is something in the Puritan ethic that we have to have an illegal, wicked person around so we can feel superior." The heroin addict fulfills this need, supplying a scapegoat for society, Mr. Leary said.

Young people today are not "boozing the way they did twenty years ago," he said. The drugs of today, such as marijuana and LSD, are psychedelic drugs rather than depressants or stimulants.

"I've tried to take LSD once a week for the last few years," he added. "LSD has something to do with magic. Magic is a form of energy with which our present technology doesn't have the tools to deal."

"I've never advocated that anyone take LSD," he said.

Explaining that a person must be prepared to have his personality changed because of all the "veils that would be lifted" after he took the drug, Mr. Leary said, "A person who really makes a yoga of LSD is like an astronaut because he is experimenting with the outer fringes of energy.

"If LSD were somehow to drop out of existence, it has done its work. It has lysergized your generation," he added.

"I think that marijuana is one of the greatest gifts that God has ever given to the human race," he said.

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y and state.)

1 Montana Kaimin,
Missoula, Montana

Date: 11/6/69
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: TIMOTHY LEARY,
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana
Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Butte

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23

Mr. Leary said most of what the Western culture treasures and reveres in human spirit has come from the Oriental and Middle Eastern cultures where "the little men have been sitting on the mountains with their pipes and turning on."

Classifying marijuana as "the middle-hip way of feeling good," Mr. Leary said pot turns on the physical senses and enhances coordination.

"Experienced heads can drive better behind grass," he said. "It's more like driving a motor boat."

The real difference in generations is their different attitudes toward sex, he said. The young are more open in their view toward sex and feel "the purpose of the body is to express and glorify life and glorify God's wisdom and design.

"I don't know whether young people are balling more today than their parents, but I think you're balling better," he said.

Psychedelic love is slow, tender and gentle — very different from the sort of love happening 20 years ago, according to Mr. Leary. The new kind of love is very hard for older people to take.

He believes openness and acceptance is the key factor in understanding the sexual freedom of the younger generation.

"The best example of the present Western religious impulse is one word — Woodstock," Mr. Leary said.

There have never been such mass movements to come together and share mutual experiences as the summer of 1969 with its huge rock festivals, he added.

"To understand the generation gap, imagine what would happen with 500,000 whiskey drinkers getting together for a weekend with their guns," Mr. Leary said. The same number of people were sharing such things as music, rain and dope at the Woodstock festival and there was no violence.

(Continued on Page 7)

Dope and Sex

(Continued from Page 1)

He said the theology of our times is to "feel good." He said the political problem in the United States is that people do not feel good.

"If we are going to get along with each other we must live and let live," Mr. Leary said.

As a Democratic candidate in the California gubernatorial elections, he said he is running "to make Muskie and Humphrey think twice."

He wants to show them that 25 per cent of the country is mid-hip and believes in "live and let live." The real issue in this country is the mid-hip society versus the uptight society.

He said society cannot legislate morals.

"We must prize human individuality and tribal uniqueness," Mr. Leary said. "When I am governor of the state of California there is only going to be one law invoked upon other people — no violence, brother, no violence."

The most violent people in the United States today are those in official capacities, according to Mr. Leary.

If governor of California, Mr. Leary will put violent people such as gun buffs and generals on Catalina Island.

"You can bring your old lady, we're not going to put you in one of those homosexual tanks they call penitentiaries," Mr. Leary said.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 11/5/69

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM),
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed for information is a news story from the "Montana Kaimin," UM student newspaper, issue of 10/31/69, concerning the arrest in Salt Lake City, Utah, of Lieutenant Colonel (Ret.) KEITH ANGWIN.

Previous communications have been furnished the Bureau under this caption concerning ANGWIN's activity while in charge of Army ROTC at UM, where he carried on a vigorous crusade against UM English Instructor DENAULT M. BLOUIN for using "The Student as Nigger" in a freshman English class. ANGWIN had denounced the use of such obscene material.

ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Enc.1) (Reg.)
1 - Butte
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(3)

REC 51

ST-118

NOV 10 1969

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NOV 10 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Angwin Fined for Soliciting Sex

By T. J. GILLES
Montana Kaimin Associate Editor

Lt. Col. (ret.) Keith Angwin, 50, former head of UM Army ROTC and leader of a drive last year to eliminate "gutter language" from classrooms, pleaded guilty in Salt Lake City to "seeking sex acts for hire."

Col. Angwin paid a $100 fine and received a 30-day suspended sentence on Oct. 20.

$5 to Metermaid

Charles Whitney, Salt Lake City court bailiff, said Col. Angwin was arrested at 11:45 p.m. Oct. 17 when he offered to give $5 to a metermaid disguised as a streetwalker if she would engage in certain sexual acts with him.

An official in the Salt Lake City prosecutor's office said there was no question about Col. Angwin's identification. Those arrested must prove their identities by means of a driver's license and some supporting document, he said. Montana driver's licenses have picture identification.

Col. Angwin listed his occupation as a self-employed traveling salesman.

When he left the ROTC department after more than three years last fall, Col. Angwin said he would remain in Missoula to do "highly classified" work.

Col. Angwin could not be reached for comment on his arrest. His family said he was out of town and would not return until Saturday.

Col. Angwin last year began an effort to defeat a six-mill University System levy when he complained to the state Board of Regents about allegedly obscene material being read for UM English classes.

Attacked Faculty Ethics

In his letter to the Regents, he asked if students' parents should "have to put up with . . . an instructor who seems to disregard good ethics and is continuously involved in activities detrimental to our society?"

Col. Angwin is one of 78 persons—including three juveniles and five women—who have been arrested since Oct. 1 on sex-for-hire charges in a vice crackdown, said Doyle Smith, Salt Lake Tribune police reporter.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 Montana Kaimin, Missoula, Montana

Date: 10/31/69
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Lt. Col. (Ret.) KEITH ANGWIN, Missoula, Mont.
Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Butte

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100-4[illegible]-52

ENCLOSURE

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) 10/30/69

SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

COINTELPRO -
NEW LEFT

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM),
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed for the Bureau's information is a news story appearing in "The Missoulian," daily newspaper, Missoula, Montana, issue of 10/21/69, concerning use of drugs on the UM campus, which is located in Missoula.

It is interesting to note the attitude of the UM Dean of Students, as reflected in the last two paragraphs, concerning notifying police authorities about illegal drug use.

(2) - Bureau (Enc.1) (Reg.)
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ENCLOSURE

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15 NOV 7 1969

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NO DUPLICATION FROM FILM

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Drug Use Sends 3 or 4 Weekly to Health Center

By LAWRENCE PEDERSON
Missoulian Staff Writer

At least three or four University of Montana students each week have violent enough reactions from the use of drugs to warrant hospitalization or a doctor's care, it was learned Monday.

Clark Price, head counselor of men's residence halls, said "we have three or four on a normal weekend," but added that no one outside the University system, including police, are generally aware of such cases.

The situation at UM came to light after a freshman student was taken to a local hospital early Saturday morning, apparently suffering hallucinations. He said he had been smoking hashhish earlier.

According to a resident assistant at one of the men's residence halls, it took four

(Indicate page, city and state.)

2 The Missoulian
Missoula, Montana

Date: 10/21/69
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: EDWARD A. COYLE
Title:

Character:

Classification:
Submitting Office:

100-449677-7

ENCLOSURE

persons to restrain the youth until police and an ambulance could be summoned.

He said the UM Health Service was notified first, but he was advised to call police. Price said most cases are referred to the health service for treatment.

The UM health director, Dr. Robert B. Curry, agreed with Price on the number of students seeking help at the center after experiencing a "bad trip."

Curry explained that most students who have violent reactions seek help from him rather than at local hospitals because they fear possible police interference.

Police are not cognizant of persons hospitalized or receiving treatment for drug abuse at the University.

"We get the majority of them, there is no question about it," said Curry. "But some of them don't go anywhere. They just tough it out."

Curry said that when a patient does seek assistance, about the only thing a doctor can do is stay with him and give him "reassurance or supportive care" and make certain he doesn't harm himself or anyone else.

"They are sick and deserve the best medical attention we can give them," he said.

He said when a patient returns to "normal," he is offered rehabilitation measures, but many students do not take advantage of them.

The health center often handles as many as 300 patients a day and it is impossible to make sure drug abuse patients keep appointments for rehabilitative care, he said.

Curry said most students who come to him learn a lesson from their one bad experience with drugs and don't try them again.

However, he said, many students who are repeaters feel "sheepish" about returning for help a second time and end up riding out a "bad trip" by themselves.

When asked about the situation, Dean of Students Andrew C. Cogswell declined comment on what measures, if any, are taken against drug abusers on campus.

"My relationship with these kids is confidential," said Cogswell. "I certainly have to be sure before I pull any authorities in."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 10/23/69

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM),
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed for the Bureau's information is a news story appearing in the "Montana Kaimin," UM student newspaper, issue of 10/15/69.

The story was put out by College Press Service, a press service from California, and is a defense of the Black Panther Party (BBP) and alleges harassment by law enforcement officers of BBP members.

It is interesting to note that the "Montana Kaimin" prints very little national news and, when they do, it is this type of material that is utilized.

(2)- Bureau (Enc.1) (Reg.)
2 - Butte
(1 - 100-5435 - "Montana Kaimin")
THZ/ar
(4)

REC- 62 100-449698-721

1 NOV 5 1969

59 NOV 17 1969

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FD-356 (Rev. 7-16-63)

Press ignores oppression

Legal conspiracy capturing top Black Panther leaders

LOS ANGELES — (CPS) — The Black Panther Party is being slowly, carefully, but very assuredly, eradicated.

The highly organized process that is eliminating all the top leaders is in full swing. Whether it is conscious or not, it is indicative that the status quo has the unnerving ability to stave anything tht threatens it.

CPS News Analysis

There are now, at least, 46 top party officials, including chairman Bobby Seale, under arrest from New Haven to Los Angeles. They are being held on bail that exceeds two million dollars.

Even if the charges on the Panthers are real (which is highly suspect) — even were the bail somehow justified, even if they are all truly guilty, wouldn't the number of arrests of prestigious officials alone draw the attention of the press? So it seems. But while Dave and Chet and Walter and Eric content themselves with discussions about other political groups such as the Mobe, the Presidio 27 or the Milwaukee 14, the press has refused to deal with the Panthers. Thus, the story of their very real oppression goes unknown —and the blatant attempts to annihilate them extra-legally flourish without criticism.

Ostrich Approach

The Black Panther Movement is apparently so threatening it must be fought with our greatest weapon—ignoring it. By totally ignoring this revolution we are pretending, if not promulgating, an environment in which it just doesn't exist. And this makes a convenient time for government officials to dispense with the party all together.

The primary indications of conspriacy against the Panthers is the way officials are rounding up the top leaders on charges of conspiring to murder (particularly the former Panther Alex Rackley in New Haven, Conn.). Panthers charge the police killed Rackley. In any case, before any guilt has been proved, police agencies are rounding up the Panthers in the most bizarre of ways imaginable.

Chairman Bobby Seale was picked up most recently. Leaving the San Francisco City jail. His charge was the same as the other 14 now arrested in the case: murder, kidnapping, conspiracy to commit murder and conspiracy to kidnap. The FBI is sponsoring treasure hunt.

Others were arrested in New Haven, Denver, Salt Lake City and Los Angeles. The testimony of an FBI "informer," black-man George Sams, is the thin strand of evidence used by the FBI for these mass arrests. Sams testified that it took the whole central committee of the Panthers to approve the alleged execution of Rackley.

New Haven via Chicago

What makes the situation particularly suspect is the method in which FBI agents are rounding up the top officials; Seale's case is typical. Normally, extradition proceedings would be necessary for transporting Seale to New Haven, where he would face trial. But several days after holding him in jail without bond, FBI men "swept" Seale away by car to Chicago, where, all of a sudden he was implicated with the other resisters now facing trial in Chicago for inciting to riot during the Chicago convention. This federal charge made it unnecessary for agents to file extradition papers. After the Chicago trials, where Seale will undoubtedly be cleared, it will be no problem for the FBI to transport him east instead of west. And New Haven will no doubt be an appropriate motel stop for the weary drivers. There Seale will be apprehended by local police.

Hoover's Baby?

The "national" plan is alleged to come from J. Edgar Hoover. The approval to transport Seale by car, as reported by CBS news, allegedly came from Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas. This is all compounded by Berkeley Police Chief Bruce Baker's fumbling of a plan he devised for "annihiliating the party's national office," the news of which fell into hands of reporters. (By the way, the attention given Baker's plan was minimal, because reporters felt it was too clumsily conceived. It was.)

Harrassment of top offices in Chicago and Los Angeles continues. The most frequent situation engages police in "shoot-outs" with common knowledge Panthers store arms.

In Chicago, police barged into Panther offices where the Breakfast for Children program was underway. The several dozen children were being fed when police, armed, ordered them to leave. Shooting began. Sixteen Panthers were arrested. Only CBS television would report: "Panthers said police shot first; police said Panthers shot first. Witnesses tend to agree with Panthers."

name of and state.)

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University of
Montana, Missc
Montana

Date: 10/15/69
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Submitting Office: Butte

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Instant Replay

A re-run of the Chicago incident of middle summer was held in Los Angeles Sept. 8. More than 35 children were eating breakfast when armed tactical squads arrived "looking for suspects of alleged killings." Fewer arrest were made, but like Chicago, the office was totally demolished and the food destroyed.

One of the failings attributed to the press is the inadequate investigation of suspicious or dubious incidents. Certainly Panther charges need substantiation; but police charges certainly need investigation. Why the press has neglected this very news-worthy situation is beyond understanding.

It is all reminiscent of dear old Nicolas the II who sat in his Czar's palace in 1916 smiling and giving luncheons while his empire was tumbling down. Like he once admitted to his dupe Rasputin, "Just don't think about it, and it doesn't exist."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

DATE: 10/20/69

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO -
NEW LEFT

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM),
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed for the Bureau's information is an advertisement appearing in the "Montana Kaimin," UM student newspaper, issue of 10/16/69. The advertisement indicates that the Associated Students of UM Program Council is sponsoring the Black Panther film "Huey!"

② - Bureau (Enc.1) (Reg.)
2 - Butte
(1 - 100-5435 - "Montana Kaimin")
THZ/ar
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REC-34

OCT 23 1969

5 OCT 29 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

ASUM Program Council Presents

HUEY!



A Documentary on the Black Panther Party
featuring
Bobby Seale, Huey Newton, H. Rap Brown
and Eldridge Cleaver
plus
2nd Run Cannes Film Festival Winner

A MAN AND A WOMAN

Tickets $1—Show Time 9:15 p.m. Tonight
IN THE UC BALLROOM
Sponsored by ASUM Program Council

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5 "Montana Kaimin," University of Montana, Missoula, Montana

Date: 10/16/69
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Butte

☐ Being Investigated

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 9/29/69

FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Remylet, 6/26/69.

POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

None at the present time. During summer months, there is very little activity on campuses in Montana and Idaho, due to small enrollment in summer sessions.

PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

None.

TANGIBLE RESULTS

Various items have been furnished to the Bureau for information, particularly from the University of Montana, Missoula, Montana, campus under this program.

(2)- Bureau (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(3)

REC-74

OCT 3 1969

DEP. ASSOC. DIR.

OCT 10 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 8/27/69

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Remylet, 6/26/69.

Since submission of relet, no pertinent information has been received, due to lack of activity on campuses in Montana and Idaho during the summer months.

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5 AUG 29 1969

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 6/26/69

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727)(P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Butte letter to Bureau, 3/18/69.

POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

None at the present time. During summer months there is very little activity on campuses in Montana and Idaho due to small enrollment in summer sessions.

PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

None.

TANGIBLE RESULTS

None since submission of referenced letter.

Various items have been furnished to the Bureau for information, particularly from the University of Montana, Missoula, Montana, campus under this program.

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/imw
(3)

REC-61 JUN 30 1969

66 JUL 8 - 1969

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106-02

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 5/13/69

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM)
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed for the Bureau are five items from the "Montana Kaimin", UM students newspaper, issue of 5/8/69, concerning a controversy on the UM campus over use of drugs and treatment of student drug users by the UM Health Service.

The article captioned, "As the Kaimin Sees it" explains that a "Kaimin" editorial captioned, "Drug Help Offered by Health Service," published 4/30/69, and an editorial from "The Independent Record," Helena, Montana, daily newspaper, captioned "Sanctuary for Lawbreakers," published 5/5/69, are reproduced in the 5/8/69 issue.

The 5/8/69 issue of the "Montana Kaimin" also contained an editorial captioned, "Advice and Aid Not Coddling" in reply to "The Independent Record" editorial.

The 5/8/69 issue of the "Montana Kaimin" also contained an article concerning criticism by ANDREW COGSWELL, UM Dean of Students, of the 4/30/69, editorial, in which COGSWELL claims that KEN ROBERTSON, editor of the "Montana Kaimin", misinterprets COGSWELL's statements on narcotics and blackens the image of UM.

(2) - Bureau (Encs. 5) (Reg.) (AM)
2 - Butte
(1 - 100-5435 - "Montana Kaimin")
THZ/mlh
(4)

MAY 16 1969

MAY 22 1969

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

As the Kaimin Sees It

Last Monday the Helena Independent Record misinterpreted and quoted out of context the Montana Kaimin editorial which was published April 30. The Independent Record editorial is reproduced on this page in full, along with the Kaimin editorial which it misinterpreted and used as a base to attack Dean of Students Andrew C. Cogswell and the whole University.

Both are reproduced here to give readers a chance to consider the two sides of the arguments, and make their own decisions. See today's Kaimin editorial for our position.

robertson

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 Montana Kaimin
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana

Date: 5/8/69
Edition:
Author:
Editor: KEN ROBERTSON
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

Drug Help Offered by Health Service

At the start of the new regime, the Kaimin said it would work for the establishment of a "campus little Synanon," to help students involved with drugs "kick the habit" if they wished.

At Leadership Camp the editor found out such a facility already exists, and, oddly enough, this facility is known as the UM Health Service.

University policy, ever since President Robert T. Pantzer took office, has been to help students with their problems whenever there is a chance to help the student with his problems without endangering the general welfare of the University.

Andrew C. Cogswell, Dean of Students, has been instrumental in carrying out this program, by acting as the "second Missoula County Attorney," much to the displeasure of his elected counterpart.

Consequently students can go to the Health Service for medical aid if they take a "bad trip," without fear of being turned over to the men in blue.

More importantly they can go to Health Service doctors like Dr. Paul Wagner for counseling, and receive some beneficial counsel, not merely rhetoric about the inherent evils of marijuana, acid and so on.

In the last month this service has become even more important, since the word has it that grass is in short supply, and addictive drugs like opium are being offered in its place.

According to campus rumor, even the "hippies" are turning to alcohol during the pot famine.

Therefore, it might be wise to consider consulting the Health Service before trying the latest fad. It offers advice, not a lecture.

Sanctuary for Lawbreakers

They're harboring and coddling lawbreakers at the University of Montana in Missoula.

An editorial in the university's student newspaper, The Montana Kaimin, reveals that Dean of Students Andrew C. Cogswell has been acting as the "second Missoula County attorney" by referring students with narcotics problems to the UM Health Service for treatment and counseling.

"Consequently," says the Kaimin, "students can go to the Health Service for medical aid if they take a 'bad trip' without fear of being turned over to the men in blue."

The editorial says Cogswell's role in this regard is "much to the displeasure" of Missoula's elected county attorney.

And well it should be. Using marijuana, LSD and other dangerous drugs is illegal. Students who use them are breaking the law and therefore should be turned over to law enforcement officials, not pampered in the university dispensary.

This is of concern to Helena and other communities because a lot of the marijuana and other dangerous drugs being used by a great many high school students is being obtained in Missoula, and quite likely much of it is trafficked in that unpoliced sanctuary called the University of Montana.

Worse yet, the Kaimin points out that the "service" the university provides to its narcotics users has become more important in the last month because marijuana is in short supply in Missoula "and addictive drugs like opium are being offered in its place."

A few weeks ago Atty. Gen. Robert Woodahl said he would have some recommendations to make to the Board of Regents about curbing narcotics on University System campuses.

He might start by suggesting that campus should not be a sanctuary for violation of the law, that lawbreakers should be punished, not pampered, and that university officials, of all people, shouldn't take the law into their own hands.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Advice and Aid Not Coddling

Editor's note: The following is the Kaimin's reply to an editorial which appeared in the Helena Independent Record Monday that attacked the University through a Kaimin editorial published April 30. Both editorials are reprinted on page three.

The University is "harboring and coddling" lawbreakers, the Helena Independent Record announced last Monday. Students can receive aid and advice on drugs at the Health Center, and so the campus has become "a sanctuary for violation of the law," the editorial said.

Students who use drugs "should be turned over to law enforcement officials," the editorial stated, "not pampered in the university dispensary."

The editorial then concludes "lawbreakers should be punished, not pampered, and . . . university officials, of all people, shouldn't take the law into their own hands."

However, in its zealous enthusiasm, the editorial writer for the Helena paper forgot to consider certain requirements of the new Montana drug law. To be convicted for a drug violation, a person must have the drug in his possession.

Convictions cannot be based on testimony that a person has used what the law calls "dangerous drugs" in the past. Strictly speaking, use of drugs is not a convictable felony under this law, since convictions must be based on proof that a person possesses a drug. The law assumes possession proves that a person is either going to use the drug, or sell it, so possession is the key word to enforcement of this law. Even those who sell "dangerous drugs" must be caught while selling the drug and while they have it on their person in order to be convicted.

The Independent Record also apparently believes students should not be allowed to consult professionals for help with their problems, despite the fact that, by virtue of their age, students should need professional advice and aid more than older persons.

It's only fair to suggest that older persons not receive any similar benefits, if students cannot have them. For example, Montana doctors treat many cases of venereal disease every year, and often do not report them to the State Board of Health, as the law requires even though many of these cases must have been contracted illegally.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2 Montana Kaimin
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana

Date: 5/8/69
Edition:
Author: KEN ROBERTSON
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

There is only one way to contract this disease under normal circumstances—during coitus. One should not be able to contract it from his or her spouse, since blood tests are run before a couple is married. Therefore any married person who contracts VD is an adulterer and should be prosecuted under the law. Moreover, since this person has broken one of the Ten Commandments, he should be even more vehemently prosecuted than the drug abuser, as a violator of God's law.

While the single person with VD has not broken any of the commandments, he is legally a fornicator, which also is a crime in many states. Therefore he should also be prosecuted in those states.

And, since VD is probably most often contracted from a professional, the person who contracts it is often helping support an illegal profession. Both the user and supplier are committing illegal acts in this case also, so should not doctors be condemned for providing aid and advice for persons with VD?

But, the doctors who decide to keep this information confidential are not condemned, and in many cases are praised for helping their patients. Law enforcement personnel seldom interfere because relationships often need to be strictly confidential or the patient will not seek help. The same situation exists with drug treatment, and the confidential relationship is even more important, since penalties are usually more severe for drug abuse, and consequently, patients are more hesitant about seeking help.

Just getting a person to admit he has a problem and getting him to seek help is very hard even with the cloak of anonymity. Any member of Alcoholics Anonymous who has helped rehabilitate one of his number will testify to this.

The law should be consistent and if the confidential relationship is to be denied between the drug user and the doctor, it must be denied in other areas also, so other lawbreakers are not coddled and pampered. The clergy coddles those lawbreakers who confess their indiscretions to their clergymen; psychiatrists coddle mental patients who confess their crimes under analysis, and lawyers coddle their clients even when the client admits his guilt.

Under the standards suggested by the Independent Record editorial, our entire society does little more than pamper and coddle.

robertson

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Says UM Image Hurt

Cogswell Criticizes Editorial in Kaimin

ame of
and state.)

By ROBIN BROWN
Montana Kaimin Staff Writer

Andrew Cogswell, dean of students, said yesterday that Ken Robertson, Montana Kaimin editor, misinterpreted his statements on narcotics at Leadership Camp and blackened the image of the University.

Mr. Cogswell was referring to an editorial by Robertson on April 30 which said the dean has helped students with problems whenever he could without endangering the general welfare of the University.

Mr. Cogswell said UM is not the center of Montana's illegal drug traffic, as Robertson's article claimed, and added that such publicity tends to damage the image of the University.

He said if the Kaimin editor could produce facts to back his statements and did not report his findings to the police, he could be arrested for violating the law.

Robertson said, "I cannot be arrested because Montana law allows a newsman to keep his sources confidential."

See Editorials on Pages 2 and 3

An editorial in the Helena Independent Record last Monday interpreted Robertson's article to mean Mr. Cogswell was harboring students who use drugs and referring them to the UM health service.

Mr. Cogswell said although students have told him they use drugs, he cannot turn them over to the police without actual proof.

He said he has not referred any drug users to the health service.

In yesterday's Missoulian an article quoted Dr. Robert Wagner, a health service physician, as saying he thought some students were referred to the center by the dean's office.

"The Missoulian must have misunderstood me," Dr. Wagner said. Only one student was brought to the health service from the administration building.

The student, Dr. Wagner explained, was not referred by the dean and just happened to be in the administration building when he became ill.

1 Montana Kaimin
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana

Date: 5/8/69
Edition:
Author:
Editor: KEN ROBERTSON
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 4/14/69

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES
UNION STATEMENT CONCERNING
CAMPUS DISORDERS AND
STUDENT MILITANTS

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed for the Bureau is an editorial concerning the above statement, which appeared in "The Missoulian," Missoula, Montana, daily newspaper, issue of 4/9/69.

1 ENCLOSURE

(2) - Bureau (Encs. 1) (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/hkg
(3)

REC-104

17 APR 17 1969

INT. SEC.

EX-APR 22

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Keeping the Campus Cool

The American Civil Liberties Union, which has worked hard to defend student protesters in court, last week warned student militants to play it cool.

There are dangers "that violence and the threat of violence will breed a counter-violence and backlash that will defeat or set back the very objectives student activists seek to serve and lead to repressive counter-measures," the ACLU said in a statement.

The statement condemned "protest that deprives others of the opportunity to speak or be heard; or that requires physical take-over of buildings to dusrupt the educational process; or the incarceration of administrators and others. These are anti-civil-libertarian and incompatible with the nature and high purpose of an educational institution."

It also urged college administrators to stop "stoking the fires of discontent by refusing to consider student demands or involve students in the decision-making process."

Those are wise words which will fall on many a deaf ear. The ACLU is right in every respect: It is right to defend the legal rights of student protesters. It is right to warn protesters that they must not trample on the legal rights of others. It is right to warn that student violence will create violent reaction. It is right to advise college administrators to listen to students and involve them in the decision-making process.

All of which is beside the point to the true campus radicals. They WANT to foment a violent reaction. They WANT to polarize so-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 The Missoulian
Missoula, Montana

Date: 4/9/69
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: SAM REYNOLDS
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

106 - 15

ENCLOSURE

ciety by compelling moderates to make a choice between extreme left and extreme right. They WANT college administrators to turn a deaf ear to student demands. They WANT injustice to flourish, the better — in their own way of thinking — to destroy all injustice by creating a purgative revolutionary fire.

The revolutionary radical can be found on any campus and always could be. He can prosper only when the generality of students becomes restive. Then the radical, by dint of his ferver and (often) superior organization, can assume a leadership role.

If he is helped at some point by heavy-handed repressive measures, either by the college administration or by the police or by both, so much the better. Then the restive moderate students, made indignant by dumb repressive indignities, can be persuaded by the radicals to ever more violent protest.

The main problem now faced by campus administrators, police, society at large, and moderate students is to isolate the radicals of both left and right. Both extremes welcome violence, by anybody, on anybody, because both extremes suck their life's blood from disruption and injustice.

That is why it is vital for authorities to keep level-headed and cool in the face of provocations. That is why it is important for the public not to get carried away by fear of a few student and faculty radicals — so carried away by fear that, without overt illegal acts on the radicals' part, the public nevertheless demands their dismissal.

Dismissal of a few radical faculty members or students for espousing radical ideas is dangerous on three counts:

1. It is unjust and useless. It violates the rights of a few people without suppressing their ideas. In fact, it lends their ideas glamor.

2. Injustice to them risks greater disruption, not less, by arousing moderate students to protest against injustice.

3. It hoodwinks the public at large into thinking that student restlessness and activism is due to a few radicals. It isn't. It is exploited by the radicals, but not created by them.

The public must realize that student unrest and activism have their origins in deep dissatisfaction with society as the students find it. This dissatisfaction deserves the respectful attention of the public.

It does not deserve dismissal, a knock on the head, or other simplistic treatment. To knock a few radicals who have advocated possibly illegal activities but who themselves have broken no law would be, in a word, knuckleheaded.

The law must be obeyed. When it is violated, it must be enforced. If it is enforced wisely, with a minimum of violence, it can disarm radical cries of oppression and injustice. Wise enforcement can inhibit political polarization.

That is what the ACLU and the rest of the moderate political center is talking about. If their voice is not heeded, America faces a sorry future indeed.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 3/12/69

FROM : KGE/2 --- SAC, BUTTE (100-8727)(P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM)
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

DENAUH BLOUIN

Enclosed is an editorial from "The Missoulian," Missoula, Montana, daily newspaper. The editorial refers to [redacted], UM English Instructor, and the use of the essay "The Student as Nigger." BLOUIN has been a leader in the attempts to organize a Students for a Democratic Society Chapter at UM.

The Reverend ULYSSES DOSS is a Negro, who was hired approximately a year ago to teach Afro-American classes at UM when the approximately twenty black students at UM demanded such courses be added to the curriculum plus the fact that these black students "had no one to relate to" on UM campus.

The Reverend JOHN NELSON is referred to in Butte letter to the Director, 3/11/69, in this matter.

100-449698-7-14

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(Reg.)
3 - Butte
(1 - 100-8713 - [redacted]
(1 - 157-209 - [redacted]
THZ/imw
(5)

REC-15 12 MAR 17 1969

54 MAR 26 1969

INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106-02

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-57)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Pied Piper's Toward Chaos

By a typographical error Jon Nelson's name was spelled "Jan" on a letter we printed of his on March 3, and our feeling of apology brings other thoughts to mind.

Nelson is UM campus Lutheran pastor. He and other men both on and off the faculty who are immersed in student affairs have come in for great criticism for their activism.

The pressures on them have been both public and private. The pressures on them reflect a narrow-minded, illogical, warped and dangerous point of view.

Such men as Jon Nelson and Ulysses Doss and Denault Blouin are a priceless commodity to have on a modern student campus. Here is why.

Nelson helped organize the march protesting some Missoulian comics. He worked for the minimum wage bill shot down in the legislature. He is trying to help a student charged with illegal possession of marijuana. He is, generally, intensely concerned with finding just solutions to the problems of the underdog.

Doss teaches Afro-American history and culture. He sports a beard and often wears a medallion around his neck. His dress and his views on racial questions and the leadership he has provided for black students here have jarred the sensibilities of some misguided whites.

Blouin teaches English and created a stir when he used the polemic "The Student as Nigger," which contains dirty words, in an English

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 The Missoulian
Missoula, Montana
Editorial Page

Date: 3/10/69
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: EDWARD A. COYLE
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-449698-7-141

ENCLOSURE

course last summer. He too has been involved in student activism.

These three men and several others at the University have been the targets of intense fire from a few vociferous critics, who generally hail from the knuckle-headed headknocker clique of the extreme right wing.

The knuckle-headed headknockers say the University should be purged of "radicals." They see the "radicals" corrupting tender impressionable students and guiding them down devious dark paths toward revolution.

This devil theory drivel has fomented pressures upon the University administration and the legislature to make a purge. Both the University and the legislature correctly and courteously have declined to buckle.

Student activism is not created by any faculty members or pastors. It is created by society itself, in many forms, and springs spontaneously up among students who, simply, look around, see things that are wrong, and want to exact a cure.

Getting rid of faculty members and pastors whom the radical right regards as dangerous would in no way quiet student activism.

Quite the contrary. Getting rid of these men and others like them would set the stage for a major student explosion. The reason is simple: These men are responsible men. They do not want to destory the University. While their views on all sorts of questions may be abrasive to

many, including at times to The Missoulian, their views nevertheless enable them to relate closely to student activists who want to do something to cure America's ills.

Without the participation of such men as Nelson, Doss and Blouin (who are not phonies — they believe in their work), student activision would be much more likely to spin out of control. It might anyway.

But one thing is certain. If the right radicals succeed in their efforts to purge people whose beards, clothing and activism seems obnoxious, the right radicals will make a vital contribution toward sparking the very disruption which they fear. They will destory a responsible leadership element which they cannot themselves replace. Their fear-driven program of repression would create the very disruptive monster they most dread. The deadhead reactionaries are the Pied Pipers toward chaos.

Missoula and Montana must realize that student activism is an immense force which cannot be suppressed and which, if harnessed, contains the energy to create a brilliant future for America.

Its leadership has to be provided by people who can relate to student activists. That is what the Nelsons and Dosses and Blouins can do. They are the best and, in fact, the only effective defense the rest of us have against violent disruption.

Let them alone.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 3/11/69

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM)
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed for the Bureau and New York is a letter from DAVID M. RORVIK, New York City, to the editor of the "Montana Kaimin," UM student newspaper, issue of 3/4/69. This letter concerns recent articles and letters in the "Montana Kaimin" concerning sponsering of co-ed groups by the ROTC on the UM Campus.

RORVIK, while an undergraduate at UM, was editor of the "Montana Kaimin" and recent issues of "Time" Magazine list him under "Reporters" on the masthead page.

Also enclosed for the Bureau is a letter to the editor of this same paper from JON NELSON, Lutheran Campus Pastor at UM. This letter appeared in the 3/6/69 issue. Reverend NELSON urges support of the GARY HOFFMAN Defense Fund. GARY HOFFMAN was one of six students arrested during 1/69, by the Missoula PD for smoking marijuana in a room in a UM Residence Hall.

ENCLOSURE REC 43 100-449698-7-13

2) - Bureau (Encs. 2) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - New York City (Enc. 1)
2 - Butte
(1 - 100-5435 - "Montana Kaimin")
THZ/hkg
(5)

54 MAR 26 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106-82

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Alumnus Deplores Shocking Degradation

To the Kaimin:

Good golly! Haven't we God-fearing, tax-paying UM alums already suffered enough heartbreak and embarrassment at the hands of a seemingly endless series of fetid, jerk-off Kaimin editors, syphillis-sphinctered English instructors, fine-arts faggots, commie-finkass administrators, candy-clitted campus whores, liberal-arts-oriented Yentah bitches and assorted nigger-jew-hippie hellrakes? Must we now, in addition, be witness to the moral disintegration of that last, once-brave bulwark of decency and discipline at UM—the ROTC program?

It was with very hot tears (straight from the bottom of my stomach) that I responded to retired ROTC Col. Keith Angwin's betrayal of Right and Good, as reflected in several of his recent public statements. I was shocked, for example to see him advocate the writing of "four-letter untasteful words" on restroom walls and horrified to hear that he "condoned" the placing of last Spring's tent camp — a veritable sin city — right on the oval, rather than on remote, out-of-sight Dornblaser, the administration's choice. Apparently even this once-valiant soul — a man many of us took warmly to our bosoms as our own personal Captain America — has gone under, so to speak, in what I understand is — on the UM campus — an ever-expanding sea of corruption and lust, of unbathed, unclothed and uncouth bodies, of "reefer" butts, used condoms, soiled bras, torn jocks, filthy "art," wantonly deposited feces and other things which decency prevents me from mentioning in an open letter. (Those desiring further details can contact me individually, enclosing stamped, self-addressed envelope and $1.50 for handling charges.)

But even more disheartening than Col. Angwin's fall was news —in the Feb. 20 Kaimin — that the previously upright, All-Man ROTC program is now being undermined by the presence of several coeds. That this is a commie plot designed to seduce and debrief our fine young men in ROTC uniform, leaving them barren not only of their priceless chastity but of their vital military secrets as well, cannot be doubted. The shocking ordeal to which these men are being subjected is indicated by their initial reaction to the presence of the bare-legged alien intruders. In a poignant report smuggled off campus, one observer described the young men's travail thus: "Some blushed, while others stared straight ahead and chewed their gum recklessly."

Dear God, when will all this end?

DAVID M. RORVIK
New York City

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2

"Montana Kaimin"
University of
Montana, Missoula,
Montana

Date: 3/4/69
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-449698-7-13

825

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hoffman Collection Strikes at Hypocrisy

To the Kaimin:

I would like to explain why we are sponsoring the Gary Hoffman defense fund.

First and foremost, in the great tradition of our law, a man is innocent until he is proven guilty. I happen to believe Gary Hoffman when he says he is innocent. I am a campus pastor called to serve and support members of the University community. The cost of defense by Gary Hoffman's family is no small thing though he may be adjudged innocent. He needs support at this time.

Secondly, there are the broader issues. This young man is charged with a felony for possession of marijuana. This alone is a ridiculous anachronism in our law when people get drunk in this town at the plush bars any night of the week without being arrested for even a misdemeanor; or where we all pour toxic poison from our auto exhausts into the air that may have just as far reaching if not more of a medically damaging effect on men.

No search warrant was secured before the raid on the six young men was accomplished. Does the University student have the rights of an American citizen?

The whole penal approach and mentality to the drug use problem is self defeating. We need to curb the traffic in drugs at the sources as best we can. We need to educate against the danger involved in drug use. But most of all, we need to call for and stir up enough honest challenge to creative action in our society so that the drug escape will seem a dull dead end road in comparison.

To use a young person as a scapegoat to create fear is no mature way to deal with the problem.

JON NELSON
Lutheran Campus Pastor

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Pg. 4, Montana Kaimin, Missoula, Mont.

Date: 3/[illegible]/69
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Rev. JON NELSON; GARY HOFFMAN
UM Missoula, Mont.
Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: [illegible]

☐ Being Investigated

100-449695-7-

828

13

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 3/18/69

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Butte letter to Bureau, 12/27/68.

POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

None at the present time. For several months, there has been no New Left activity on the various campuses in Montana and Idaho. This situation changed on 2/28/69, when a Students For a Democratic Society registered at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho. One meeting of this organization was held on 3/6/69, which was headed by the Students For a Democratic Society President from Washington State University, Pullman, Washington. This individual did all of the talking and no committees were formed, no specific plans were made and no date mentioned for the next meeting.

PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

None.

TANGIBLE RESULTS

None since submission of referenced letter.

Various items have been furnished to the Bureau for information, particularly from the University of Montana, Missoula, Montana, campus under this program.

100-449698-7-12

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/cjh
(3)

22 MAR 20 1969

INTERNAL SECURITY

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 1/28/69

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM)
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed is an editorial from the "Montana Kaimin," UM student newspaper, issue of 1/22/69. The editorial is by DANIEL NEAL VICHOREK and concerns a recent arrest by the Missoula PD of six students for smoking marijuana in a room in a UM resident hall.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (Reg.)
3 - Butte
(1 - 100-8547 - SDS)
(1 - 100-5435 - "Montana Kaimin")
THZ/hkg
(5)

10 FEB 3 1969

FEB 14 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Police Riotous Again

Missoula's bilious boys in blue asked for it again the other night.

The provocation apparently began when an Aber Hall resident grew angry at the amount of noise in another room. He subsequently summoned the coarse-gutted crimestoppers, who oinked their way to campus with the dispatch worthy of such an emergency.

Upon entering the noisy room, they decided crime was being committed. Grass, they said, was being burned. So six students were arrested.

There was no search warrant, and the police had not been invited in by residents of the room. Since students are niggers a little illegal search and seizure within one's domicile is not unexpected.

For a long time, dorm residents have reacted to illegal search as they might to rape; by trying to relax and enjoy it. Resident Assistants, who often seem to combine the most obvious qualities of sneak thieves and homosexual voyeurs, have always enjoyed entering locked dormitory rooms for a little extra-curricular snooping. Some of the higher-ups of the residence halls bureaucracy seem to bless the R.A.'s actions, and sometimes join the action themselves. What better way to make points with the administration than to discover illegal, immoral, or otherwise unscholarly activities in the dorms?

It is about time all of us student niggers realize we have some rights. For starters we should understand that when we pay rent on dormitory housing we are supposedly paying for privacy. When the landlord sends any of his two-bit overseers around to invade our privacy, we have a right to combat this action.

When anyone enters your room without your permission he is committing a crime. Perhaps he is a burglar, or committer of unnatural acts.

Under the law, you have the right to use force to defend your person and property. According to their size, various illegal entrants will require various degrees of force to convince them of the magnitude of their errors.

Uninvited R.A.s, for example, should not require more than a blanket over the head and a couple of whacks with a stout chair for the first offense. Expulsion from upper story windows is optional.

Cops, on the other hand, are armed and dangerous, and may have to be shot when they illegally accost legal residents in their homes.

So come on over fellahs, we hear some kid in Craig Hall has some funny looking pills hidden under the clothes in his dresser.

Dan Vichorek

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 2

"Montana Kaimin"

Missoula, Montana

Date: 1/22/69
Edition:
Author:
Editor: DAN VICHOREK,
Title: University of Montana

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Butte

☐ Being Investigated

100-4[illegible]96-98-7-11

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 1/22/69

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727)(P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM)
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed is an editorial from the "Montana Kaimin," UM student newspaper, issue of 1/15/69. The article, despite the headline, refers to a current controversy on the UM campus concerning proposed female visitors to Miller Hall rooms. Miller Hall is a male residence on UM campus.

The editorial is by DANIEL NEAL VICHOREK. VICHOREK is the present student editor of the "Montana Kaimin."

It is the opinion of this office that all "Montana Kaimin" editors attempt to emulate DAVID M. RORVIK, former Editor. "The Missoulian", Missoula, Montana, daily newspaper, issue of 3/31/66, in a reference to RORVIK stated "whose outspoken editorials have stirred a state-wide controversy." RORVIK went on to win several honors as a graduate student at Columbia University School of Journalism and is presently an Assistant Editor at "Time Magazine."

RORVIK's successors apparently feel that the more controversy they engage in the more opportunity they have of success such as RORVIK achieved.

ENCLOSURE 100-449698-7-10

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(Reg.)
3 - Butte
(1 - 100-8547 - SDS)
(1 - 100-5435 - "Montana Kaimin")
THZ/imw
(5)

REC 11

2 JAN 24 1969

61 FEB 4 1969

Payroll Savings Bonds Available on the Payroll Savings Plan

Where Are You, SDS?

It wasn't as if anyone wanted to turn Miller Hall into an edifice of uproarious dalliance.

All they wanted, the Miller Hall residents said last year, was to bring females into their rooms occasionally, for reasons they left undisclosed. After 82 per cent of the Miller residents voted in favor of integrating the sexes, Sam Kitzenberg took the proposal to Old Main.

The Administration immediately dreamed up a scheme to discourage the idea by placing a tariff on Miller residents to defray the expenses of female visitation. The expenses were mainly the wages of Administration finks who were to spy on residents and visitors to detect unseemly behavior.

A subsequent poll showed 69 per cent of Miller residents willing to pay $3.50 additional quarterly fees to finance the project. Pres. Pantzer then said he was still worried about financing the project, although the $3.50 the residents agreed to pay impressed all reasonable men as satisfying the costs Mr. Pantzer himself had projected. Also, he was doubtful whether the votes reflected the actual opinion of Miller residents. Presumably they were under the influence of an inferior grade of pot when they voted.

Andy Blank, manager of the residence halls, was all a-flutter with protective anxiety for the Miller Hall residents. He fretted that residents would bring women into the rooms without the consent of their roommates, thus annoying them and degrading the "academic atmosphere" prevailing in Miller.

Inconsiderate roommates are always a hazard. Still, it is difficult to conceive of a roommate with a girl friend more annoying than a guitar amplifier, or over-loud radio or stereo. Granted, electronic annoyances can be turned off, whereas women can't.

Mr. Blank said with a straight face that the Administration did not consider "moral" questions when it vetoed the proposal. If this were true, it would seem unnecessary for the Administration to require voyeuristic sentries to keep the Miller Hall boys on the straight and narrow in the presence of females.

In the past it has been useless to make any significant request of the Administration. As late as last year, you could take reams of evidence to Old Main, or truckloads of ballots, or any other persuasive device, but the Administration refused to be confused by facts. There has always been an Alice in Wonderland script writer in Main to provide the final all-seeing answer to student requests.

This year, the Administration is trying hard to seem more liberal. The matter of dorm integration should be immediately revived by some student group. Then if Mr. Pantzer and Dean Cogswell start talking like the walrus and the carpenter again, all of us oysters will know where we stand.

It is worthy of note that wherever campus eruptions occur around the country, it is not one minor annoyance that causes the conflict, but rather an accumulation of student grievances, minor and major, against the Administration. As it now rests the Miller Hall case stands as a classic example of the futility of going through channels.

Dan Vichorek

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
Pg. 2, Montana Kaimin, Missoula, Mont.

Date: 1/15/69
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: DAN VICHOREK; SDS; University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.
Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Butte
☐ Being Investigated

100-44960 SS-7-10

1614

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 12/27/68

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Butte letter to Bureau, 10/3/68.

POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

At the present time, as a result of the activity set out hereinafter, New Left activity on the various campuses in Montana and Idaho is for all practical purposes non-existent.

As newspaper and student publication clippings previously furnished to the Bureau in this matter indicate, there is a movement at the University of Montana (UM), Missoula, Montana, to try to eliminate compulsory ROTC training.

PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

None.

TANGIBLE RESULTS

Bureau letter dated 9/30/68, approved the mailing of an anonymous letter concerning [redacted] an English instructor at UM. Over 350 copies of the letter were prepared and mailed 10/2 and 10/3/68, from the larger cities in Montana. The letters were sent to various prominent individuals, civic leaders, politicians, educators, both Montana District and Federal judges, members of the Board of Regents, editors of all Montana newspapers, sheriffs and mayors, service clubs, and commanders of American Legion Posts in towns with over 2,000 population. They were also sent to selected chiefs of police and county attorneys.

100-449698-7-39

REC-1 663

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/sdj
(3)

12 JAN 2 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

The letter had a great impact. The impact was made the greater by the fact that the press throughout the State announced the formation of a Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) chapter on the UM campus at an organizational meeting 10/7/68. This was followed by a meeting on 10/14/68, where the SDS chapter voted to disband. Both meetings were guided by [redacted]

On 10/15/68 [redacted] Fort Missoula, Montana, referred to the anonymous letter being circulated in Missoula and said it was doing a lot of good, as it aroused the people in Missoula and made them aware of some of the activities taking place on the UM campus. [redacted] noted there had been considerable discussion about this letter on the local Missoula radio station.

On 10/16/68, [redacted] part-time UM student, advised he heard that [redacted] "running scared," and [redacted] had indicated there had been a lot of pressure on him recently. [redacted] heard that [redacted] his group referred to underhanded tactics and character assassination being used against him. According t[redacted] and his group were outraged that anyone would use such tactics [redacted] said he had seen the anonymous letter and feels it was responsible for opening the eyes of a lot of the people in Missoula.

Business people in Missoula advised the Resident Agent at Missoula during October that they feel the people in the State of Montana did not know what was going on at UM and, due to the anonymous letter, were now beginning to pay attention to activities at UM, which in turn had resulted in a lot of pressure on the UM administration to take some action.

On 10/23/68, [redacted] said he had received information SDS disbanded to "take the heat off" following a warning to [redacted] that [redacted] would be fired should there be any violence or demonstrations involving violence at UM.

There were also alleged threats from several concerned students that should SDS disrupt UM activities, these students planned to shave the heads of all SDS members.

Following the disbandment of SDS, the UM Faculty Newsletter quoted [redacted] as saying that the chapter would not function anymore. "The SDS [redacted] explained, "at this point does not seem to be a feasible form for organizing political activity. The reason that SDS is no longer important on this campus is that UM students who were SDS members are no longer interested in protesting. What they are interested in is living their lives freely and they don't think that this can be done in SDS."

There is an unofficial UM Advisory Board of prominent individuals, including both alumni and non-alumni, called the Committee of 50. ~~SAC Contact~~ [redacted] is a member of this group, which met in Missoula on 12/14/68.

Prior to the meeting, [redacted] was furnished all available public source material about New Left movement generally and SDS in particular. The material included the Director's comments about SDS before the House Appropriations Committee and in the FBI Annual Report. [redacted] is presently preparing for this office a summary of what went on at this meeting and has orally advised that he was able to use the material most effectively to destroy any attempted justification for SDS or similar activity at UM and for [redacted] continued employment at UM.

UM President [redacted] assured the group that BLOUIN's contract will not be renewed when it expires in 6/69. [redacted] explained that [redacted] could not legally be terminated prior to that time without a great deal of controversy with the American Association of University Professors. It is noted [redacted] does not have tenure at UM.

In the opinion of this office, the mailing of the letter accomplished the termination of the SDS chapter at UM, served to curtail [redacted] current activity, and will probably result in the termination of [redacted] services at UM in the future. It also served to arouse the interest of

many responsible citizens of this State to activity at UM and caused them to do enough reading and research to find out something about the New Left movement and the activities of SDS.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 11/27/68

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM)
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed is an editorial from the "Montana Kaimin," UM student newspaper, issue of 11/20/68, indicating the controversy existing over the presence of ROTC on the UM Campus and the feeling among some faculty members concerning ROTC.

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 1) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - Butte
THZ/rmg
(3)

100-449698-7

INTD SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

If You Are Good Enough to Get In

What does ROTC like besides sex and killing?

Probably nothing. When the indoctrination with the military killing ritual gets wearisome even to the ROT Cadets, the commanders shorten the K-dettes' skirts another two inches and everyone is ready to pant off to battle.

The Army ROTC has a secret weapon the Air Force has not yet adopted. This is the squad of K-dette-ettes, whose crotch-high skirts should be included under the test-ban treaty.

The K-dette-ettes and other female auxiliaries serve primarily to make the military respectable on campus, thus boosting recruiting and troop morale. A K-dette-ette appears in abbreviated battle dress on the cover of the fall 1968 "Cadet Grizzly," where the sight of her pulchritudinous thighs can most ably aid recruitment. Apparently her legs were unacceptable for the cover of another Army publication entitled "ROTC, a Basis for Spiritual Values."

There should be no doubt that many ROTC instructors favor murder as a social panacea. When an ROTC sergeant at UM disliked an article in the Missoulian dealing with "The Student as Nigger," he irritably advised the reporter at fault that he would shoot any instructor who exposed his daughter to such unsatisfactory material.

It seems fairly obvious that ROTC and its instructor cadre contribute little to the academic spirit at UM. Why, then, is ROTC allowed to remain on campus? There is no reason UM cannot advise ROTC its services are no longer needed.

When Air Force ROTC decided last spring to teach propaganda in place of political science, Faculty Senate permitted the change only because it feared denial would cause ROTC to leave campus. Most of the Senators felt ROTC should be kept around as a handy instrument aiding students in dodging the draft.

The faculty was over-optimistic in thinking ROTC could somehow be persuaded to fold its tents. Presidents and faculties come, presidents and faculties go, but representatives of the military establishment we have always with us.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2-Montana Kaimin
Missoula, Montana

Date: 11/20/68
Edition:
Author: DAN VICHOREK
Editor: " "
Title:
COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Butte
100-8727

☐ Being Investigated

100-8727-7

Still, there is hope. Some faculty members are disturbed that the presence of ROTC departments at UM apparently has never been approved by the faculty. It is conceivable that the ROTC issue might eventually come to Faculty Senate for approval.

Senate members might then recall that ROTC brings to campus people like the recently retired gentleman whose efforts could easily have curtailed university funding. They might also recall that legitimate academic departments are painfully cramped for space, while the old Men's Gym is used for storing rifles. If ROTC insists on persisting, it should be invited to persist off-campus.

Neither should middle class darlings with the money to go to college be allowed to avoid conscription by becoming ROTC gentlemen. If the draft is good enough for the poor whites and blacks in the ghetto, it is good enough for college boys.

As a compromise, ROTC might be allowed to bivouac at Fort Missoula. If it is good enough for the psychology department's Rhesus monkeys, it is good enough for tricky Dick's professional Army.

ROTC is not particularly useful even to the military establishment. Brand-new ROTC lieutenants are much in demand to operate regimental coffeepots and battalion broom closets, but other than that their usefulness is limited.

It is interesting that young lieutenants learn anything they know from sergeants. The lieutenants then go through life telling sergeants what to do. The most useful thing a young lieutenant can learn is to say "Take over, sergeant," with real precocity.

No wonder ROTC lieutenants are so respected, especially among other college graduates, who got drafted.

The relationship of ROTC to the academic community is much like that of the old British Army drill sergeants to the cadet officers they train.

Explaining military courtesy and customs to newly-hatched cadet officers, the old sergeants say "I will salute you and you will salute me. The difference is, you will mean it."

Dan Vichorek

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 11/1/68

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM)
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed is an article from the "Montana Kaimin," UM student newspaper, issue of 10/29/68. The article reports UM president ROBERT PANTZER's talk before a service club, in which PANTZER discusses the paper "The Student as Nigger," SDS, and the appearance of individuals such as ADAM CLAYTON POWELL on the UM campus.

~~CFS DI~~ 100-449698-7-

NOT RECORDED

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 1) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - Butte
THZ/jrd
(3)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106-02

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Pantzer Defends UM Academic Freedom, Says Public Reaction Is Result of Fear

By FRANK GRECO
Montana Kaimin Staff Writer

Fear has caused the public to react against recent controversial activities on the University of Montana campus, UM President Robert Pantzer told the Hamilton Lion's Club this *morning*.

The president's speech is the third in a series defending the University against public response to the appearance of controversial speakers on campus and the use of the essay, "The Student As Nigger," in a freshman English composition course this summer.

Mr. Pantzer said the advent of the hippie and the leather-jacketed motorcycle rider, the rebellion of the black man and the formation of groups such as Students For A Democratic Society have caused many people to fear that "they are about to lose a way of life, or even their worldly possessions."

Mr. Pantzer termed the matters about which some Montanans are worrying as "somewhat trivial."

As in his speeches to the Missoula Kiwanis Club and Montana Education Association, Mr. Pantzer defended the use of "The Student As Nigger," a controversial essay containing several alleged obscenities, and the appearance of Adam Clayton Powell, the controversial Negro leader who was ousted from Congress.

Speakers such as Powell are invited to the University "without any endorsement of what he may say," the president said.

"He comes because he is a figure of prominence even though his reputation and his credibility may be most questionable," Mr. Pantzer said. "He comes because he has a message, though it may never coincide with any view embraced by good, God-fearing people."

Turning to the essay controversy, Mr. Pantzer said the "writing in itself is repulsive to most people, distasteful to most readers, and taken alone cannot be classified as 'educational' in the view of most people."

When the essay was taken in context with the rest of the class materials, it had educational value, he said.

"No student in that course has advised me that it was repulsive to them," the president said. Mr. Pantzer added that five students told him that they felt the article was used "effectively and appropriately" by the instructor.

"Personally I feel the instructor could have used other writings as effectively," he said, "especially so as to prevent inflaming the countryside, . . . to prevent a statewide attack on financial support for the six units of the Montana University System."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
[illegible], Lo[illegible] Kaimin, Missoula, Mont.

Date: [illegible]
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-449698-7-

[illegible]

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 10/17/68

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM)
MISSOULA, MONTANA

IMMORALITY

Enclosed for Bureau information is a clipping from the "Montana Review" published by UM, Missoula, Montana, issue of 10/11/68. The article concerns controversy at the University of Minnesota over the so-called essay or article entitled "The Student As Nigger."

A copy of this article was furnished the Bureau with Butte airtel to Bureau 9/12/68.

Also enclosed is an article from "The Missoulian," Missoula, Montana, issue of 10/15/68, concerning the UM faculty senate backing UM president PANTZER in his answer to criticism regarding use of "The Student As Nigger."

100-449698-7

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 2) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - Butte
THZ/jrd
(3)

RECD OPTIONAL DIA

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5010-106-62

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

UM Faculty Senate Backs Pantzer Stand

A statement by University of Montana President Robert T. Pantzer regarding academic freedom and the role of a university in society has received unanimous approval from 40 members of the UM Faculty Senate.

Pantzer's statement is in answer to criticism regarding use of an essay entitled "The Student As Nigger" in a UM English class this summer. The president read his statement to members of the Board of Regents in Helena on Sept. 10.

The Faculty Senate, the governing body representing the UM faculty in faculty-related business, approved a motion by the seven-member Faculty Senate Budget and Policy Committee endorsing Pantzer's statement.

Dr. Gordon Browder, a UM sociology professor who is chairman of both the Faculty Senate and the Budget and Policy Committee, said, "We feel that the statement to the Board of Regents by President Pantzer is particularly important because it emphasizes the responsibilities of a university and the place of a university in our society."

Dr. Browder said the committee was particularly impressed by one of the president's remarks appearing on page four of the 7 1-2 page statement. In that part Pantzer refers to a university as "the place in the formal education process where the student must be free to learn, a freedom in its broadest sense, and likewise the teacher having like freedom to teach."

"It (a university) is the place," Pantzer continues, "where the student has the opportunity never before existent in his life, and never thereafter because of the responsibilities fraught upon the adult in our way of life, to search for the truth, every truth — even that which is stark, shocking and repugnant to his moral value. It is the place where the student must learn of reality, to argue with ideas, to consider the strange and bizarre ways and mores of mankind. The instructor of that student at the college level must help to open up the doors of truth — not just sweetness and light — but all that exists for mankind to know."

Five of the 45 Faculty Senate members were not at the meeting at which Pantzer's statement was endorsed.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3 The Missoulian, Missoula, Montana

Date: 10/15/68
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-449696-1

INDEXED

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 10/3/68

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Bureau letter to Albany, 5/10/68.

POTENTIAL COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

None at present.

PENDING COUNTERINTELLIGENCE ACTION

Bureau letter, 8/26/68, approved furnishing [redacted] Pocatello, Idaho, material for his use in his efforts to deny the Students for a Democratic Society recognition at ISU. These documents were furnished to [redacted] on 9/11/68.

Bureau letter, 9/30/68, approved the mailing of an anonymous letter concerning [redacted] an English instructor at the University of Montana, Missoula, Montana. Letters were prepared and mailed, 10/2 and 10/3/68.

TANGIBLE RESULTS

[redacted] making every effort to thwart any SDS organizational activity on the ISU campus.

Results of the mailing of the letter regarding [redacted] are not yet available.

EC-19

100-449698-7-8

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/lly
(3)

OCT 7 1968

OCT 11 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/4/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Butte airtel to Bureau, 9/27/68.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM)
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed is an editorial that appeared in a Livingston, Montana, newspaper, which is a reprint from the "Sanders County Ledger." The editorial has some pertinent comments concerning academic freedom, freedom of the press, and the paper "The Student as Nigger."

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc.1)(Reg.)(AM)
1 - Butte
THZ/sdj
(4)

EX 109 100-449698-7-

REC-35 NOT RECORDED
14 OCT 7 1968

Approved: OCT 16 1968 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

1

Page 2 — THE PARK COUNTY NEWS, Livingston, Montana — 1

Freedom and Press Responsibility

That pseudo essay loaded with obscene four-letter words, "The Student as Nigger" which was required reading in one summer session English course at the University of Montana still is in the news. An organization labeled, "Montanans for Constitutional Action" Monday launched a campaign against Referendum 65, the six-mill levy which will appear on the Nov. 5 election ballot. State law requires that the six-mill levy for funding the university system be submitted every 10 years to Montana voters for their approval.

We hope that the ill-advised action of one or two university professors will not induce voters to damage the entire higher education system in this state.

The furor surrounding this controversy raises another interesting parallel; that of freedom and responsibility of the press. We have reliable information that the two major daily newspapers circulated in this area have in recent weeks each rejected printing the essay, "The Student as Nigger" as full-page paid advertisements. A third responsible western Montana daily publisher is asking his readers whether or not they want the article published in his paper and has warned his readers that if it is 90% of them will be shocked and angered by it.

These three daily publishers do not hesitate to publish this essay, either as a paid ad or free, because of the controversy. Far from it. Undoubtedly, publication would be a circulation builder, at least momentarily. They do not refuse because of politics. They do not refuse for fear of any current obscene literature laws; the U. S. Supreme Court has virtually eliminated that fear.

These publishers have the freedom of the press to publish this piece of trash if they desire. They refuse because they are responsible men and have not in the past and do not want now to have four-letter gutter-type words appear in their newspapers

Freedom of the press was an issue in the land long before academic freedom was. But, the nation's press for the most part also exercises responsibility along with that freedom. Evidently some educators need to come out from behind the cloak of academic freedom and in turn don the robes of academic responsibility.

SANDERS COUNTY LEDGER

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2
The Park County News, Livingston, Mont.

Date: 10-3-68
Edition: Weekly
Author: Unknown
Editor: Fred G. Bastian
Title: Freedom & Press Responsibility
Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Butte

☐ Being Investigated

100-41496-98-7

4

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/27/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Butte airtel to Bureau, 9/16/68.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM)
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed are two articles from "The Missoulian," Missoula, Montana, daily newspaper, issue of 9/19/68. One concerns [redacted] now stating that the public does have an influence on what is taught at UM. This article indicates that [redacted] is now having some second thoughts about his original defense of "The Student as Nigger" being used in a course at UM.

The second article concerns [redacted] comments about possible demonstrations at UM.

(3) - Bureau (Enc 2) (Reg.) (AM)
1 - Butte
THZ/sdj
(4)

100-449698-7
NOT RECORDED
1 SEP 30 1968

INT SEC.

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

100-8427 D. 2 Pp. 1
100-8427 D. 80 P. 2

Pantzer Says Public Has Influence on U Courses

Defeat of the Montana University System six mill tax levy would be highly injurious to higher education, University of Montana President Robert T. Pantzer said Wednesday.

The UM president also told The Missoulian that while people have a right to make their opinions known about issues, the ultimate decisions of administrating an educational institution lies with the institution.

Pantzer said in response to a campaign to defeat the continuation of the six mill tax levy that attacks on the entire system because of one course being repugnant is "short-sighted."

"It's like cutting off your head to cure a common head cold," he said. "It will cure the cold but will leave behind a body that is in a distressing state."

The proposed mill levy, which provides approximately 17 per cent of the University System budget, has been under fire by a group called Montanans for Constitutional Action, largely in response to the use of allegedly obscene material in a UM classroom this summer.

Pantzer again said that he could see why some people might find the reading material objectionable, but he added that people were taking the essay, "The Student As Nigger," out of context with the rest of the reading material.

"Possibly other material would have been as effective, but on the other hand students have told me that they felt the material was used effectively in the class," he said.

The president again defended the principle of academic freedom, but added that people should not construe the words to mean that the public doesn't have a say.

"I believe that the general public has a right to express opinions about education, but the ultimate decision has to be made on the campus by the men trained to make the decision," he said, adding that the public does not have the final say in making the decisions of doctors or lawyers.

"If we allowed the public the ultimate say, I'm afraid that we could be criticized for failure to do our job," he said.

Reading lists are left to the discretion of instructors, but guidelines are handed down in each department. Decisions on general curriculum are the result of the faculty senate, special committees and to a certain extent the administration and the Board of Regents, he said.

Public opinion has been influential in the curriculum area, he said, citing a new four-year dental hygiene program, which will start next year, as an example. The program resulted from indications of need by the public, and local dentists and dental societies were helpful in setting up some of the details.

But again the final decisions and administration will not be in the province of local dentists, he said.

"I don't believe that thinking citizens want the general public to decide what is taught," he said. "I don't think that we would be providing the education that this school has provided for years."

And as for the essay that caused all the furor, the president said that he didn't think that "The Student As Nigger" will be used at the University of Montana this fall.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 The Missoulian Missoula, Montana

Date: 9/19/68
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-447075-1

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Pantzer Okays Peaceful Demonstrations

Peaceful demonstrations are likely at the University of Montana again this fall, and it doesn't bother UM President Robert T. Pantzer in the least.

"I would expect some peaceful demonstrations, and they are certainly authorized by the faculty and the administration," the president told The Missoulian Wednesday.

"The right to dissent, a Constitutional right, exists as long as the dissent does not disrupt the normal operation of the University," he said.

However, disruption of the University is another thing — the UM has an obligation to carry on the educational process without disruption, he said.

Pantzer said that many of the reasons and issues that led to dissent last year, such as the war in Vietnam, are still here this year.

The president warned Missoula residents not to become upset over the prospect of demonstrations.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

11 The Missoulian, Missoula, Montana

Date: 9/19/68
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

100-441[illegible]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/16/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Re Butte airtel to Bureau, 9/12/68.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM)
MISSOULA, MONTANA

MISCELLANEOUS

Enclosed is original of an article from "The People's Voice," a weekly newspaper published at Helena, Montana, containing enlargements on comments made at the meeting of Montana State Board of Regents, 9/10/68, at Helena.

3 - Bureau (Enc.1)(Reg.)(AM)
2 - Butte
(1 - 100-8713 - [redacted])
THZ/sdj
(5)

100-449698-7-
~~100-449761~~ -441

NOT RECORDED
6 SEP 18 1968

C. C. Bishop

EX-101

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

61 OCT 7 1968

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Case of the Colonel's Daughter . . .

Academic Freedom At University Survives Barrage of Criticism

By PATRICIA SCOTT

The case of the Colonel's Daughter was carried to the table around which the State Board of Regents gathered Tuesday in Helena.

At the conclusion of an emotion-packed session academic freedom was still alive, having survived a barrage of criticism containing a threat of defeat for the special six-mill property levy that will appear on the November 5 ballot—a levy that must be renewed every 10 years if the six University units are to be supported by property owners.

The issue of "obscenity" had become the personal crusade of Lt. Col. Keith Angwin whose teen-age daughter was a student in an English class taught this past summer on the campus of the University of Montana at Missoula. Angwin is to retire from the Army next month. He has taught military science to male UofM students enrolled in Reserve Officers Training Corps classes in recent years.

The ROTC was the subject of a protest demonstration at the University approximately two years ago. Following his daughter's first course in English at UofM Angwin delivered a series of speeches in a sort of personal chautauqua in which he starred. His subject: His daughter's class in which "The Student as a Nigger" was required reading.

Angwin elicited a certain support in his criticism of a University that would permit a teacher to present reading matter containing expressions culled from a ghetto gutter.

One suporting Angwin and registering horror with the Regents in recent weeks was Merlyn W. V. Lofgren, state president and presiding officer of the 4,000 member Missoula Stake of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. Another was Ray Stoddard of Missoula, also a Mormon leader. It was his telegram to the Regents that mysteriously appeared on the table just prior to the scheduled termination of the Regents' September meeting.

FROM OUT OF NOWHERE

The telegram's appearance out of nowhere(It had not been made an agenda item. It had not been the subject of discussion in the Regents' subcommittee on the University) prompted Harriet Miller, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to wonder aloud. No one responded to Miss Miller's plea for enlightenment, particularly Gov. Tim Babcock who joined the Regents about the same time as the telegram was brought to the attention of the Regents by Edward Nelson, executive secretary of the University System and a Babcock appointee.

As Lofgren's letter of September 9 to individual Regents, the Stoddard telegram protested "The Student as a Nigger" as required reading.

Lofgren had demanded "some meaningful assurance that action will be taken to halt subversive and possible character-damaging material from dissemination from this and other state educational facilities."

He threatened:

"In the absence of such a pledge, I will personally oppose Referendum No. 65 from the pulpit and call upon all church leaders throughout the state to do all in their power to see that it is defeated and exert like influence wherever possible outside of our own members."

Regent Maurice Richards—who somehow had become prepared for the introduction of the Stoddard telegram—immediately proposed the Regents "go on record expressing concern with unnecessary use of obscene material."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

le's Voice
Montana

Date: 9/13/68
Edition: Weekly
Author: PATRICIA SCOTT
Editor: HARRY L. BILLINGS
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 100-8727
Submitting Office: Butte

☒ Being Investigated

100-4[illegible]9698-7-

ANDERSON DEMANDS DEFINITION OF "OBSCENITY"

Atty. Gen. Forrest H. Anderson, however, challenged the Miles City rancher to define "obscenity" even as Regent A. A. Arras of Cut Bank seconded Richard's motion.

Babcock defended the proposed reply exactly as it was worded:

"I think," said the Governor, "there is a trend . . . I don't think we can allow this to go unnoticed. I'm certainly a concerned individual."

And, Babcock chided the Attorney General for indulging in "semantics" to which Anderson replied:

"We better be getting into semantics."

Finally, it was decided Nelson should reply to the telegram with a narrative account of acknowledgement of the message but refrain from agreement with the religious leaders' evaluation of what is "obscene, dirty, vulgar, filthy."

The decision came sometime after a majority of the Board acquiesced to Miss Miller's suggestion the matter be discussed and UofM President Robert T. Pantzer lead the discussion.

LENGTHY STATEMENT PRESENTED BY PANTZER

Pantzer thereupon read a lengthy statement he had carried to Helena from Missoula in anticipation of discussion of the experience of the Colonel's Daughter. He rose from his seat at the side of the Governor's Reception Room and sat at the table to read a statement that:

- Acknowledged: "Distasteful words and terms not used in every day conversation by intelligent, moral citizens, but undoubtedly known and understood by even children of tender years" were a part of the "writing" that was required reading.
- Explained: "This one writing" was one of many used in a four and one-half week period: in four quarters of the past school year there were 4,126 separate classes taught at the UofM; "over 300 faculty members and over 6,000 students participated in this educational process."
- Proclaimed: "It is patently unfair to judge this University and its excellent program by that which happened in a class of 29 members, most of whom were not teen-age students."
- Noted: "Since the University of Montana opened its doors prior to the turn of the century, 23,257 have graduated therefrom. The performance of those graduates in all areas of professional activity and as citizens speaks for itself."
- Avowed: "It is my frank, sincere observation and my opinion that the University of Montana has yet to contribute with the slightest degree of significance to the immorality of any of its students—regardless of their major area of study or what went on in any class they attended."
- Declared: "This University, on occasion under trying conditions, has served this state and its citizens in superb fashion. If it has not, then I want those who would discredit it now to show me evidence to the contrary."
- Explained: "It is the place in the formal education process where the student must be free to learn, a freedom in its broadest sense, and likewise the teacher having like freedom to teach.

"It is the place where the student has the oportunity never before existent in his life, and never thereafter because of the responsibilities fraught upon the adult in our way of life, to search for the truth, every truth—even that which is stark, shocking and repugnant to his moral values.

"It is the place where the student must learn of reality, to argue with ideas, to consider the strange and bizarre ways and mores of mankind.

MUST HELP "OPEN UP THE DOORS TO TRUTH"

"The instructor of that student at the college level must help to open up the doors of truth—not just sweetness and light—but all that exists for mankind to know . . .

"Far too many people would want a University to merely feed out more facts, statistics and bits of written knowledge—merely to extend somewhat that which took place in the high school and to have it taught in the manner which each such person feels is correct and proper, whether or not he has one iota of competence to make such judgment.

"Far too many parents would desire to protect their son and daughter from the seamy side of life, believing that the University should never allow an unholy thought to enter the student's head.

"The University throughout history could not allow the general public or the parent to make the judgments about what could be taught and how it would be taught. It cannot do so now. And if we are going to continue to have the outstanding system of higher education ever developed during the life of man, it cannot in the future."

The University president—a graduate in business administration and law of UofM—a World War II soldier—warned against "controlled education as enjoyed by the dictatorship, the police state."

"Such," he said, "was the concept and practice of Hitler."

Pantzer's statement covered seven and one-half pages.

Anderson continued to keep the discussion alive after Pantzer concluded his presentation although Babcock, by virtue of his position, was chairman.

"Leon," Anderson called, "where are you?"

Reluctantly, Dr. Leon Johnson, president of Montana State University, walked the length of the room, stopping at the place vacated by Pantzer.

Obviously fighting to maintain his composure, Johnson said he had become acquainted with Pantzer's statement (apparently behind the door to the Presidents' Council) and that he supported Pantzer but sympathized with students' parents.

"This," he said, "is a difficult thing to talk about. The instructor must be free but must be responsive."

RECENTLY, A SIMILAR PROBLEM AT BOZEMAN

Johnson did not directly refer to a similar problem arising in recent months on his own campus—a problem handled at the administrative level of Bozeman. He spoke of the "difficult role" of teachers.

"I've taken positions not very popular and not necessarily right," he said.

He recalled situations in Minnesota in which he was involved wherein vested interests fought research into oleomargarine, other interests resisted fortification of flour with vitamins.

". . . it is not necessary to exploit freedom" he said.

"I am essentially a religious man," said Johnson, a chemist-administrator, "and these things are not easy to take."

He concluded his impromptu speech with a plea for understanding.

Four presidents—of the smaller University system units—were not called upon to present their views.

Individual Regents attempted to relax tension by making small jokes and agreeing to let Nelson draft the reply to the telegram.

The telegram was whisked into the Governor's office and filed away.

When queried by a reporter, Nelson was not very candid about how the telegram got on to the table. He described it as a "direct request" to the Board and himself and said "other people knew about it" before it was read aloud. He did not identify the "other people" beyond himself.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/12/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority) MG2

CB/r

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P*)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

Rerep [redacted] Butte, 8/30/68, captioned [redacted] M - SDS," BuFile #100-446333, and Butte airtel to Bureau, 9/12/68, captioned as above.

Referenced Butte airtel sets forth information regarding the present controversy in the State of Montana regarding the use of obscene material as required reading by [redacted] in a freshman English Composition class at the University of Montana (UM), Missoula, Montana.

Enclosed are two copies of a suggested anonymous letter.

The following is proposed:

Stencil for the enclosed letter be made at the Bureau and forwarded to Butte. The letter will then be prepared on non-watermarked mimeograph paper. The necessary envelopes will be purchased at various chain drug stroes, Woolworth's, and Safeway stores. 100-449698-7-7

Bureau advice is solicited regarding addressing the envelopes. Two methods seem feasible -- addressing with a ballpoint pen by Agent personnel or renting a typewriter from a local dealer for a few days and having the Principal Stenographer address. Possibly, type addresses on some and address others in handwriting.

REC-15

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 2) (Reg.) (AM) ENCLOSURE

2 - Butte

(1 - 100-8713 - BLOUIN)

THZ/ar

(5)

1 SEP 14 1968

Approved: C. C. Bishop Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

The envelopes will be mailed from various of the larger cities in Montana.

It is recommended extensive dissemination of the letter be made; therefore, the letter will be sent to editors of most Montana newspapers, the various members of the Board of Regents of the University system of Montana, the Commanders of most Montana American Legion Posts, the State of Montana Governor, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Instruction (who always meet with the Board of Regents), the presidents of various civic service clubs in principal Montana cities, and the presidents of Parent - Teachers Association chapters in several Montana cities.

It is the opinion of this Office that the majority of the people in Montana are appalled by "The Student as Nigger." Note, the article from the "Montana Standard," Butte, Montana, daily newspaper, issue of 9/11/68, which was forwarded the Bureau with referenced Butte airtel, refers to UM President [redacted] describing the "public uproar" over the obscene material.

It is believed that the mailing of this letter at this time will have a most adverse effect on [redacted] status at UM. The Students for a Democratic Society has not, as yet, gained a foothold at UM and the letter could serve as a very effective move to counter [redacted] tivities, which are certain to increase with the beginning of the fall quarter at UM.

OBSCENITY -- ACADEMIC FREEDOM -- REVOLUTION AND ANARCHY -- YOUR TAX MONEY

The Montana press on September 11, 1968, reported the defense of obscenity by the University of Montana President, who says the academic community, not the lay public, must determine whether obscene material has instructional value in the college classroom. We won't argue academic freedom vs. immorality for the moment. We say this despite the fact that Denault M. Blouin, English Instructor at the University of Montana, used "The Student as Nigger" in a freshman English Composition class.

Who is [redacted]anyway?

A man by the same name on April 15, 1967, burned a card at a public draft card burning in the Sheep Meadow in Central Park in New York City. We suppose this, too, can be passed off as academic freedom.

But what about [redacted] and the Students for a Democratic Society. Do we want what happened at Columbia University in New York City and at many other colleges and universities last spring to happen in Missoula -- do we really need it.

The Students for a Democratic Society openly and publicly make no bones about their aim and determination to change our democracy to one of anarchy and this is to begin with revolutionary terriorism on the campus. Is [redacted] a member of the Students for a Democratic Society? Has he already formed, or attempted to form, a Students for a Democratic Society chapter at Missoula?

The Students for a Democratic Society in Portland, Oregon, publish a thing called The Agitator (Want a copy -- the address: Box 02032, Portland, Oregon, 97202). Page seven of this thing, issued March 31, 1968, has an article by [redacted] UM. [redacted] calls it "Activity in Missoula" and in the article describes all he has accomplished in Missoula since he arrived, which, incidently, was September, 1967. He details his efforts at organizing, not only with the university students, but also with Missoula High School students.

100-4/96-98-7-7

He writes, among other things, "We are now ready to organize and help shape --- there are other things that may happen, but it is probably wise not to talk about them until they have happened --- there must be patience and a sense of when to be at the right places when it appears situations are ripe for organizing," and he concludes by writing, "There is a lot of work to do, because there are strong possibilities that we can win some struggles." My, hasn't Instructor [redacted] been busy instructing English!

We all saw pictures taken at the recent Students for a Democratic Society National Convention on the Michigan State University campus in June. Did you see the red flag of communism and the flag of North Vietnam being proudly displayed -- Did you read the revolutionary statements of the speakers -- Did Instructor [redacted] attend. We don't know, but [redacted] English Department, University of Montana, Missoula, subscribed to "Anarkos" during the convention. What's "Anarkos" -- it's only the publication of the Anarchists, one of the more militant of the Students for a Democratic Society outfits and the name seems self-explanatory. Possibly, Instructor [redacted] is only seeking more material for his freshman English composition class.

Instructor [redacted] can have his academic freedom, but who is supporting him and paying his salary with money to engage in his extracurricular organizing. We are!

The news media on September 11, 1968, reported in glowing headlines that the Montana University system approved a budget that calls for $74,500,000. of <u>your</u> tax money and [redacted] is urging a bond issue. All of the presidents of the six units of the University system are publicly urging voters to support the six mill levy in the coming November election.

Let's face it -- the money out of our pockets is supporting Instructor Blouin's "organizing." We don't like it and we don't need it.

A group of concerned
tax-paying parents of
Montana

OBSCENITY -- ACADEMIC FREEDOM -- REVOLUTION AND ANARCHY -- YOUR TAX MONEY

The Montana press on September 11, 1968, reported the defense of obscenity by the University of Montana President, who says the academic community, not the lay public, must determine whether obscene material has instructional value in the college classroom. We won't argue academic freedom vs. immorality for the moment. We say this despite the fact that [redacted] English Instructor at the University of Montana, used "The Student as Nigger" in a freshman English Composition class.

Who is [redacted] anyway?

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He writes, among other things, "We are now ready to organize and help shape --- there are other things that may happen, but it is probably wise not to talk about them until they have happened --- there must be patience and a sense of when to be at the right places when it appears situations are ripe for organizing," and he concludes by writing, "There is a lot of work to do, because there are strong possibilities that we can win some struggles." My, hasn't Instructor [redacted]een busy instructing English!

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A group of concerned
tax-paying parents of
Montana

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/12/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698)

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P*)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT

ReBulet to Albany, 5/23/68; myairtel to Bureau, 9/12/68; and report of [redacted] Butte, 8/30/68, captioned [redacted] SM - SDS," BuFile #100-446333.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA (UM),
MISSOULA, MONTANA

IMMORALITY

On 7/26/68, [redacted] UM, made available a copy of a letter dated 7/17/68, on the letterhead of the Department of Military Science, UM. [redacted] also made available a copy of the paper "The Student as Nigger." The letter was written by [redacted] (Army ROTC), at UM.

On 8/7/68, [redacted] advised that he had sent his letter and copies of "The Student as Nigger" to all members of the Montana State Board of Regents, the Governor, the Attorney General, the Montana Congressional Delegation, and various other civic individuals and organizations in the State of Montana.

100-449698-7-6

REC-33

EX-103

SEP 14 1968

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 6) (Reg.) (AM)
2 - Butte
(1 - 100-8713 (CLOUIN))
THZ/ar
(5)

ENCLOSURE

C. C. - Bishop

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 OCT 8 1968

[redacted] pointed out that "The Student as Nigger" was given as a reading assignment by [redacted], English Instructor, UM, on 7/8/68, in a course listed in the University catalog as "Freshman Composition," which course is required for all freshman students at UM. [redacted] 18-year-old daughter was a student in the class. Each student was required to read the article, discuss it in class, and comment on it in the students' final written paper.

[redacted] said that he has recently received information from several sources that [redacted] it a practice to have private conferences with his students, lasting from one-half hour to one hour. These conferences are usually with female students and are held i[redacted] office. [redacted] been informed there are nude pictures all arou[redacted] office. During these conversations, [redacted] alleged to steer the conversation to sex. One female student told him in the strictest confidence that [redacted] had spent an entire one-half hour in her presence discussing various ways to have sexual intercourse in the front seat of an automobile.

A Xerox copy of [redacted] letter is enclosed.

A Xerox Copy of "The Student as Nigger" is enclosed under obscene cover.

Also enclosed is the original of a letter to the editor from "The Missoulian," Missoula, Montana, daily newspaper, issue of 9/8/68, in which the writer states the "sewer-spawned 'The Student as Nigger'" was authored by a [redacted] a now sacked instructor from Cal-State Los Angeles.

ACTION BY COLLEGE ADMINISTRATORS

On 8/10/68, [redacted] UM, advised:

BT #100-8727

[redacted] UM, informed her that [redacted] had told [redacted] that [redacted] was planning to organize a Students for a Democratic Society chapter on the UM campus.

Enclosed is an original of an article from the "Montana Standard," Butte, Montana, daily newspaper, issue of 9/11/68. The article concerns a meeting of the Montana Board of Regents where "The Student as Nigger" was discussed. [redacted] strong defense of academic freedom as an excuse for the use of the material are set forth in this article. He states the academic community, not the lay public, must determine whether allegedly "obscene" material has instructional value in the college classroom.

Also, the comments of [redacted] Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana, are quite pertinent; namely, "All I can say is that our educational institutions must be free; but they must also be responsible."

MISCELLANEOUS

An original of an editorial from "The Missoulian," issue of 4/15/68, with the caption "On Obscenity," which concerns this same controversy is also enclosed.

Also enclosed is an original of an editorial from "The Missoulian," issue of 9/8/68, referring to the Director's warning of last week concerning disruptive tactics on campuses.

7/2-6

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA
[illegible] 59801

17 July 1968

First, I would like to introduce myself so that you will not have the impression that you have received a letter from some "crank". I am, and have been, the departmental head of the Military Science Department (Army ROTC) here at the University of Montana for the past three years. I own property in Missoula and am a tax-paying parent with two children enrolled at the University, and one in the local grade school system.

Since I am associated with the University as a faculty affiliate, I understand thoroughly the policies and events that take place on this campus. I have observed protest marches, sleep-ins and so forth as they have happened here on campus and in the City of Missoula, which incidently, always seem to involve the same small group of faculty members and students who, in my opinion, seem bent upon destroying the good will and name of this great institution. I have disagreed with many of these actions, but as a military instructor and faculty affiliate, I have remained neutral in most cases.

Attached for your edification is a copy of a reading assignment handed out by one of these instructors on July 8, 1968 in a course listed in the University catalog as "Freshman Composition" course #150. This course is <u>required</u> for all freshman students at this institution. My 18 year old daughter, who is a student in this class, along with all other students, received this paper as a required reading assignment. Each student was required to read this article, discuss it in class and comment on it in their final written paper. At this time I would like to call your attention to the parts I have underlined. I would like you to especially note those items on pages four and five.

100- 441 9698- 7-6

ENCLOSURE

I take violent exception to exposing my daughter, and any other 17 or 18 year old coed enrolled in a required English course on Composition and particularly in a mixed class, being required to read and study such trash. You may be interested to know that the text books required by the instructor are not obtainable at the University Book Store. Of the four books required and listed below, I feel the "trash" found in "The Warrior" by Sol Yurick is also uncalled for in a Freshman Composition course.

a. "Rebellion in Newark" - Tom Hayden
b. "The Warrior" - Sol Yurick
c. "Containment and Change" - Carl Oglesby and Richard Shaull
d. "The Medium is the Message" - Marshall McLuhan & Quentin Fiore

Since the English Department is under the College of Arts and Sciences, I brought the attached article to the attention of Dean Robert W. Coonrod. Much to my surprise and disgust, Dean Coonrod voiced his opinion that he had no objection to the language being used in the article. He stated, and I quote - "We all use these words in the dressing rooms, at the gym, fraternity houses and so forth, and this is the trend into the present everyday life." He asked for and did receive a copy of this article to "see how it fits into the course content being offered."

I disagree with Dean Coonrod that language such as this is proper to be used in classes here at the University, and also with him that I should not make an issue of this matter. Had my daughter been enrolled in an elective course on Sex, Family Life, etc., then I could expect som exposure to material such as this, but to equate the attached article to the subject matter in a Freshman Composition course, I just don't understand.

Maybe I am old fashioned or more likely, my upbringing and my career in the service to my country has raised me from this "gutter" type conversation, especially in the presence of the opposite sex. I do not feel that such material as the attached, is what I am paying the University for in educating my daughter.

This particular instructor has been involved in may incidents on this campus, and has been arrested by the local police for his conduct. But - do we, as parents, have to put up with such forced vulgarity on our children by an instructor who seems to disregard good ethics and is continuously involved in activities detrimental to our society?

I understand thoroughly the term "Academic Freedom" as used by educators, but does this include such "trash" as contained in this article and the above mentioned books?

I know you are extremely busy, however, if you have a moment and will read the enclosed paper, I would appreciate receiving a reply stating your opinion, and what course of action you will take in this matter.

Sincerely,

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Angwin Just

As a former resident with fond memories of Big Sky country and Missoula, I had contemplated sending my daughter to the University to continue her education. I thought the clean, healthy environment, the guidance of her instructors and the subject matter taught would certainly better fit her for the many difficult and complex problems ahead.

However, irresponsibility, lack of departmental supervision and absence of positive leadership on the part of Blouin, Clubb, Coonrod, Pantzer and others has changed my mind. My daughter will not attend the University of Montana.

The sewer-spawned "The Student As Nigger," authored by a Jerry Farber, a now sacked instructor from Cal-State Los Angeles, was a travesty upon the American sensibilities. To Coonrod's ill-conceived remarks that he objected not to the language, that we all use these words and that this is the present day trend, I strongly object. Decent people do not use these words. It is only the trend among the dirty minded and grossly ignorant.

Individuals who condone or resort to the use of such language anywhere, but more pointedly in the coed classrooms of any secondary school or university, do not deserve the confidence or respect of either students, fellow faculty members or the humble parents and taxpayers, and THEY SHOULD NOT HAVE IT.

Colonel Angwin's moral strength and parental indignation deserves Montana's full support. His cause is just. There is no place in American schools for such vulgarity and obscenity directed toward our children. Too long have our children been corrupted, our flag defiled, our country ridiculed and our heritage mocked. Let us all stand tall against those who would drag us down to their level of moral decay.

Soon, when I visit Keith Angwin and other friends, I hope that good sense, sound reason and common decency will again reign on campus. — Norman K. Gates, West Covina, Calif.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6 The Missoulian Missoula, Montana

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ENCLOSURE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Regents air university case on 'obscenity' in classroom

By JERRY HOLLORON
Standard State Bureau

HELENA — The academic community, not the lay public, must determine whether allegedly "obscene" material has instructional value in the college classroom, University of Montana President Robert Pantzer said here Tuesday.

In a strong defense of academic freedom, Pantzer replied to the public uproar over the use of a writing, "The Student as Nigger," in a university English course this summer.

Forum for Pantzer's statement was a meeting of the State Board of Regents, members of which have been besieged by complaints about the writing, which contained four-letter words, some consider obscene.

Although board members said they considered the uproar an administrative matter they should not become involved in, most appeared to support a motion by Regent Maurice Richard of Miles City expressing "concern with the use of obscene material as part of the instruction of students."

AFTER PANTZER spoke, however, the board adopted a somewhat softer approach suggested by State School Supt. Harriet Miller. Miss Miller suggested letters be sent to those who have complained expressing the board's concern, but not mentioning obscenity specifically. Copies of Pantzer's eight-page statement also will be included in the board's reply.

Miss Miller said she feared support for Richard's motion would put the board in the position "of passing judgment on all materials used, including library books."

It also was Miss Miller who insisted no action be taken until Pantzer had been heard from. At that point, the university president delivered his prepared statement.

THE MAJOR QUESTION, he said, is whether the material was of educational value, and that question "should be determined by the professional teacher. If not to be determined by the teacher alone, at least it should be a determination made in the academic community, in his department, not by the lay public.

"Though many may regard the writing as being in bad taste or contend that less shocking words and thoughts could have been used, the principle of academic freedom is the very core of the subject," he continued.

The university president acknowledged the writing "contained a number of distasteful words and terms not used in everyday conversation by intelligent, moral citizens, but undoubtedly known and understood by even children of tender years."

But, he pointed out, the article was only one writing out of many used in the course and only 29 out of 6,000 students were in that course. It must be considered in that context, Pantzer said.

THE BOARD ALSO asked Montana State University President Leon Johnson for his comments. "All I can say is that our educational institutions must be free, but they must also be responsible," said the head of the Bozeman unit.

Johnson said he supports Pantzer in his basic stand on academic freedom, but could understand the concern of parents and Montana citizens. Johnson added that it would be "foolish" to censor all students and the academic community for this one incident.

Richard's original motion to express concern over the use of "obscene" material was supported by Gov. Tim Babcock, who said he is worried about the "trend" toward such use. On the other hand, Babcock's general election opponent, Democrat Atty. Gen. Forrest Anderson, questioned whether an expression of concern would do any good.

"I think we've got to leave this to the administrations of these colleges," he said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

7-Montana Standard
Butte, Montana

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FD-350 (Rev. 7-10-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

On Obscenity

In a weary, wary moment, one might wish that obscenity would go away.

No question is more niggling, more emotion-packed, more black-and-white, more complex and insoluble. The question has come to the University of Montana.

At the Vatican Museum one can see beautiful nude statues with their vital parts primly covered by plaster maple leaves. Elsewhere in Rome the nude statues at state-run institutions stand leafless.

The story of the spinster taking a physical checkup comes to mind. The doctor asked her to lower her underpants so he could administer a routine shot. She blushingly asked that he give the shot in her arm. At her next visit she had a neat little hole stitched in her underpants so she could receive the second shot without embarassment.

And take that excellent book, "Guadalcanal Diary." The Marines' favorite word appears in dashes. Everybody knows what the dashes mean. A true account had to include that word. Should it have been spelled out? Perhaps in this more modern age it would be. Would that make the book dirty? To some yes, to others no.

Is the Vatican wrong? Take a poll, it won't help.

The doctor giving the shot was utterly indifferent to the sight of the spinster's bottom. She was not indifferent to his seeing. Who was right?

The answer is that, in their own lights, everybody is right about modesty, decency and their controversial relation, obscenity. It's a personal thing based entirely upon individual reaction, much as one person can eat liver with gusto while another person will gag.

So to claim that Lt. Col. Keith Angwin is wrong to protest the use in a freshman English class of "The Student as Nigger" is as pointless as saying flatly that that polemic is without redeeming trait because it contains dirty words.

More to the point is how the polemic was used in class. The evidence we uncover indicates it was not used for shock effect or to debase morals. In fact, it attacks such antics on the part of college teachers.

Yet it uses dirty words to state its case, which is that students and faculty alike are caught up in an enslaving, degrading academic system. Is the classroom use of dirty words, in itself, responsible or irresponsible, decent or indecent?

That's the question. It is closely related to the printed obscenity question with which some of the best legal minds in this nation have struggled without finding a livable, workable solution.

It is a struggle all of us face. Col Angwin is right to protest because he finds the polemic offensive and he is a free man and this is a free country. If he can gain support, it is not a return to the Dark Ages or a wanton violation of academic freedom if the classroom use of "The Student as Nigger" is stopped.

The Dirty Word battle never will conclude. Whether the increased use of dirty words in print signified moral degeneration or the coming of a new, less self-conscious, more healthy social environment, we cannot judge.

But our inclination in this case is to leave both the polemic and the teacher who uses it alone.

100-449698-7+6

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Ticklers: Play It Cool

J. Edgar Hoover warned last week that left radical students can be expected to try to disrupt activities on many campuses this fall.

We suppose there will be those who will look upon any disturbances here as a product of a small radical element whatever occurs, even if, as is more likely, it has broad and significant non-radical support.

Demonstrations likely will occur in Missoula this school year. The best thing Missoula can do is play it cool and not make too big a deal of them. By that we mean the more everybody gets upset about them, tries to prevent them or tries to break them up violently, the more the mess this community will find itself in.

Many people tend to view young demonstrators either as reincarnations of the Huns or of holy crusaders. There seems to be little in between.

The fact is there are some hippies, some yippies, a few left radicals and a vast body of other people who are just tired of the way things are and who are determined to do something about it. Exactly what they want to do is not entirely clear because generally they don't know themselves.

One thing is clear. The existing parties must embrace these concerned young people. If the parties fail to do so, they will hurt themselves and the country far more than they imagine.

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(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6 - Editorial Page
The Missoulian
Missoula, Montana

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Inward Anger

The saddest cases among both black salves and student slaves are the ones who have so thoroughly introjected their master's values that their anger is all turned inward. At Cal State these are the kids for whom every low grade is torture, who stammer and shake when they speak to a professor, who go through the emotional crisis every time they're called upon in class. You can recognize them easily at finals time. Their faces are festooned with fresh pimples; their bowels boil audibly across the room. If there really is a Last Judgment, then the parents and teachers who created these wrecks are going to burn in hell.

So students are niggers. It's time to find out why, and to do this, we have to take a long look at Mr. Charlie.

The teachers I know best are college professors. Outside the classroom and taken as a group, their most striking characteristic is timidity. They short on balls.

Just look at their working conditions. At a time when even migrant workers have begun to fight and win, college professors are still afraid to make more than a token effort to improve their pitiful economic status. In California state colleges the faculties are screwed regularly and vigorously by the Governor and Legislature and yet they still won't offer any solid resistance. They lie flat on their stomachs with their pants down, mumbling catch phrases like "professional dignity" and "meaningful dialogue."

Professors were no different when I was an undergraduate at UCLA during the McCarthy era; it was like a cattle stampede as they rushed to cop out. And, in more recent years, I found that my being arrested in sit-ins brought from my colleagues not so much approval or condemnation as open-mouthed astonishment. "You could lose your job!"

Now, of course, there's the Vietnamese war. It gets more opposition from a few teachers. Some support it. But a vast number of professors, who know perfectly well what's happening, are copping out again. And in the high schools, you can forget it. Stillness reigns.

Forces are Split

I'm not sure why teachers are so chickenshit. It could be that academic training itself forces a split between thought and action. It might also be that the tenured security of a teaching job attracts timid persons and, furthermore, that teaching, like police work, pulls in persons who are unsure of themselves and need weapons and other external trappings of authority.

At any rate teachers ARE short on balls. And, as Judy Eisenstein has eloquently pointed out, the classroom offers an artificial and protected environment in which they can exercise their will to power. Your neighbors may drive a better car; gas station attendants may intimidate you; your wife may dominate you; the State Legislature may shit on you; but in the classroom, by God, students do what you say--or else. The grade is a hell of a weapon. It may not rest on your hip, potent and rigid like a cop's gun, but in the long run it's more powerful. At your personal whim--any time you choose--you can keep 35 students up for nights and have the pleasure of seeing them walk into the classroom pasty-faced and red-eyed carrying a sheaf of typewritten pages, with title page MLA footnotes, and margins set at 15 and 91.

The general timidity which causes teachers to make niggers of their students usually includes a more specific fear--fear of the students themselves. After all, students are different, just like black people. You stand exposed in front of them, knowing that their interests, their values and their language are different from yours. To make matters worse, you may suspect that you yourself are not the most engaging of persons. What then can protect you from their ridicule and scorn? Respect for Authority. That's what. It's the policeman's gun again. The white man's pith helmet. So you flaunt that authority. You wither whispers with a murderous glance. You crush objectors with erudition and heavy irony. And, worst of all, you make your own attainments seem not accessable but awesomely remote. You conceal your massive ignorance--and parade a slender learning.

The Student as Nigger

Students are niggers. When you get that straight, our schools begin to make sense. It's more important though, to understand why they're niggers. If we follow that question seriously enough, it will lead us past the zone of academic bullshit, where dedicated teachers pass their knowledge on to a new generation, and into the nitty-gritty of human needs and hang-ups. And from there we can go on to consider whether it might ever be possible for students to come up from slavery.

First let's see what's happening now. Let's look at the role students play in what we like to call education.

At Cal State L.A., where I teach, the students have separate and unequal dining facilities. If I take them into the faculty dining room, my colleagues get uncomfortable, as though there were a bad smell. If I eat in the student cafeteria, I become known as the educational equivalent of a nigger lover. In at least one building there are even rest rooms which students may not use. At Cal State, also, there is an unwritten law barring student-faculty lovemaking. Fortunately, this anti-miscegenation law, like its Southern counterpart, is not 100 percent effective.

Students at Cal State are politically disenfranchised. They are in an academi Lowndes County. Most of them can vote in national elections--their average age is about 26--but they have no boice in the decisions which affect their academic lives. The students are, it is true, allowed to have a toy government of their own. It is a government run for the most part by Uncle Toms and concerned principally with trivia. The faculty and administrators decide what courses will be offered; the students get to choose their own Homecoming Queen. Occasionally, when student leaders get uppity or rebellious, they're either ignored, put off with trivial concessions, or maneuvered expertly out of position.

Smiles and Shuffles

A student at Cal State is expected to know his place. He calls a faculty member "Sir" or "Doctor" or "Professor"-- and he smiles and shuffles some as he stands outside the professor's office waiting for permission to enter. The faculty tell him what courses to take (in my department, English, even electives have to be approved by a faculty member); they tell him what to read, what to write, and frequently where to set the margins on his typewriter. They tell him what's true and what isn't. Some teachers insist that they encourage dissent but they're almost always jiving and every student knows it. Tell the man what he wants to hear or he'll fail your ass out of the course.

When a teacher says "jump," students jump. I know of one professor who refused to take up class time for exams and required students to show up for tests at 6:30 in the morning. And they did, by God! Another, at exam time, provides answer cards to be filled out--each one enclosed in a paper bag with a hole cut in the top to see through. Students stick their writing hands in the bags while taking the test. The teacher isn't a provo; I wish he were. He does it to prevent cheating. Another colleague once caught a student reading during one of his lectures and threw her book against the wall. Still another lectures his students into a stupor and then screams at them in rage when they fall asleep. Just last week, during the first meeting of a class, one girl got up to leave after about ten minutes had gone by. The teacher rushed over, grabbed her by the arm, saying "This class is NOT dismissed!" and led her back to her seat. One the same day another teacher began by informing his class that he does not like beards, mustaches long hair on boys, or capri pants on girls, and will not tolerate any of that in his class. The class, incidentally, consisted mostly of high school teachers.

The teacher's fear is mixed with an understandable need to be admired and to feel superior, a need which also makes him cling to his "white supremacy." Ideally, a teacher should minimize the distance between himself and his students. He should encourage them not to need him--eventually or even immediately. But this is rarely the case. Teachers make themselves high priests of arcane mysteries. They become masters of mumbo-jumbo. Even a more or less conscientious teacher may be torn between the desire to give and the desire to hold them in bondage to him. I can find no other explanation that accounts for the way my own subject, literature, is general taught. Literature, which ought to be a source of joy, solace and enlightment, often becomes in the classroom nothing more than a source of anxiety--at best an arena for expertise, a ledger book for the ego. Literature teachers, often afraid to join a real union, nonetheless may practice the worst kind of trade-unionism in the classroom; they do it literature what Beckmesser does to song in Wagner's "Meistersinger." The avowed purpose of English Departments is to teach literature; too often their real function is to kill it.

Finally, there is the darkest reason of all for the master-slave approach to education. The less trained and the less socialized a persons is, the more he constitutes a sexual threat and the more he will be subjugated by institutions, such as penitentiaries and schools. Many of us are aware by now of the sexual neurosis which makes white man so fearful of integrated schools and neighborhoods, and which makes the castration of Negroes a deeply entrenched southern folkway. We should recognize a similar pattern in education. There is a kind of castration that goes on in schools. It begins, before school years with parents' first encroachments on their children's free unashamed sexuality and continues right up to the day when they hand you your doctoral diploma with a bleeding, shriveled pair of testicle stapled to the parchment. It's not that sexuality has no place in the classroom. You'll find it there but only in certain perverted and vitiated forms.

Bleeding Brains

How does sex show up in school? First of all, there is the sado-masochistic relationship between teachers and students. That's plenty sexual, although the price of enjoying it is to be unaware of what's happening. In walks the student in his Ivy League equivalent of a motorcycle jacket. In walks the teacher--a kind of intellectual rough trade--and flogs his students with grades, tests, sarcasm and snotty superiority until their very brains are bleeding. In Swinburne's England the whipped schoolboy frequently grew up to be a flagellant. With us the perversion is intellectual but it's no less perverse.

Sex also shows up in the classroom as academic subject matter--sanitized and abstracted, thoroughly divorced from feeling. You get "sex education" now in both high school and college classes: everyone determined not to be embarrassed, to be very up to date, very contempt. These are the classes for which sex, as Feiffer puts it, "can be a beautiful thing if properly administered." And then, of course, there is still another depressing manifestation of sex in the classroom; the "off-color" teacher, who keeps his class awake with sniggering sexual allusions, obscene titters and academic innuendo. The sexuality he purveys, it must be admitted, is at least better than none at all.

What's missing from kindergarten to graduate school, is honest recognition of what really happening--turned-on awareness of hairy goodies underneath the petticoats, the chinos and the flannels. It's not that sex needs to be pushed in school sex is pushed enough. But we should let it be, where it is and like it is. I don't insist that ladies in junior high school lovingly caress their students' cocks (someday, maybe); however, it is reasonable to ask that the ladies don't, by example and stricture, teach their students to pretend that those cocks aren't there. As things stand now, students are physically castrated or sprayed--and for the very same reason that black men are castrated in Georgia; because they're a threat.

Once a Nigger

So you can add sexual repression to the list of causes, along with vanity, fear and will to power, that turn the teach into Mr. Charlie. You might also want to keep in mind that he was a nigger once himself and has never really gotten over it. And there are more causes, some of which are better described in sociological than in psychological terms. Work them out, it's not hard. But in the meantime what we've got on our hands is a whole lot of niggers. And what makes this particularly grim is that the student has less chance than the black man of getting out of his bag. Because the student doesn't even know he's in it. That, more or less, is what's happening in higher education. And the results are staggering.

For one thing damn little education takes place in the schools. How could it? You can't educate slaves; you can only train them. Or, to use an even uglier and more timely word, you can only program them.

Dance or Dunce

I like to folk dance. Like other novices, I've gone to the intersection or to the Museum and laid out good money in order to learn how to dance. No grads, no prerequisites, no separate dining rooms; they just turn you on to dancing. That's education. Now look at what happens in college. A friend of mine Milt, recently finished a folk dance class. For his final he had to learn things like this: "The Irish are known for their wit and imagination, qualities reflected in their dances, which include the jig, the reel and the hornpipe." And then the teacher graded him A, B, C, D, or F, while he danced in front of her. That's education. That's not even training. That's an abomination on the face of the earth. It's especially ironic because Milt took that dance class trying to get out of the academic rut. He took crafts for the same reason. Great, right? Get your hands in some clay? Make something? Then the teacher announced that a 20-page term paper would be required--with footnotes.

At my school we even grade people on how they read poetry. That's like grading people on how they fuck. But we do it. In fact, God help me, I do it. I'm the Adolph Eichmann of English 323. Simon Legree on the poetry plantation. "Tote that iamb. Lift that spondee!" Even to discuss a good poem in that environment is potentially dangerous because the very classroom is contaminated. As hard as I may try to turn students on to poetry, I know that the desk, the tests, the IBM cards, their own attitudes toward school and my own residue of UCLA method is turning them off.

Another result of student slavery is equally serious. Students don't get emancipated when they graduate. As a matter of fact, we don't let them graduate until they've demonstrated their willingness--over 16 years--to remain slaves. And for important jobs, like teaching, we make them go through more years, just to make sure. What I'm getting at is that we're all more or less niggers and slaves, teacher and students alike. This is a fact you want to start with in trying to understand wider social phenomena, say, politics, in our country and in other countries.

Intimidate or Kill

Educational oppression is trickier to fight than racial oppression. If you're a black rebel, they can't exile you; they either have to intimidate you or kill you. But in high school or college, they can just bounce you out of the fold. And they do Rebel students and renegade faculty members get smothered or shot down with devastating accuracy. In high school, it's usually the student who gets it; in college, it's more often the teacher. Others get tired of fighting and voluntarily leave the system. This may be a mistake though. Dropping out of college, for a rebel, is a little like going north for a Negro. You can't really get away from it so you might as well stay and raise hell.

How do you raise hell? That's a whole other article. But just for a start, why not stay with the analogy? What have black people done? They have, first of all faced the fact of their slavery. They've stopped kidding themselves about an eventual reward in that Great Watermelon Patch in the sky. They've organized; they've decided to get freedom now, and they've started taking it.

Students, like black people, have immense unused power. They could, theoretically, insist on participating in their own education. They could make academic freedom bilateral. They could teach their teachers to thrive on love and admiration, rather than fear and respect, and to lay down their weapons. Students could discover community. And they could learn to dance by dancing on the IBM cards. They could make coloring books out of the catalogs and they could put the grading system in a museum. They could raze another set of walls and let education flow out and flood the streets. They could turn the classroom into where it's at--a "field of actions" as Peter Marin describes it. And, believe it or not, they could study eagerly and learn prodigiously for the best of all possible reasons--their own reason.

They could. Theoretically. They have the power. But only in a very few places, like Berkeley, have they even begun to think about using it. For students as for black people the hardest battle isn't with Mr. Charlie. It's with what Mr. Charlie has done to your mind.

Follow Orders

Even more discouraging than this Auschwitz approach to education is the fact that the students take it. They haven't gone through twelve years of public school for nothing. They've learned one thing and perhaps only one thing during those twelve years. They've forgotten their algebra. They're hopelessly vague about chemistry and physics. They've grown to fear and recent literature. They write like they've been lobotomized. But, Jesus, can they follow orders! Freshmen come up to me with an essay and ask if I want it folded and whether their name should be in the upper right hand corner. And I want to cry and kiss them and caress their poor tortured heads.

Students don't ask that orders make sense. They give up expecting things to make sense long before they leave elementary school. Things are true because the teacher says they're true. At a very early age we all learn to accept "Two truths," as did certain medieval churchmen. Outside of class, things are true to your tongue, your fingers, your stomach, your heart. Inside class things are true by reason of authority. And that's just fine because you don't care anyway. Miss Wiedemeyer tells you a noun is a person, place or thing. So let it be. You don't give a rat's ass; she doesn't give a rat's ass.

The important thing is to please her. Back in kindergarten, you found out that teachers only love children who stand in nice straight lines. And that's where it's been ever since. Nothing changes except to get worse. School becomes more and more obviously a prison. Last year I spoke to a student assembly at Manual Arts High school and then couldn't get out of the goddamn school. I mean there was NO WAY OUT. Locked doors. High fences. One of the inmates was trying to make it over a fence when he saw me coming and froze in panic. For a moment I expected sirens, a rattle of bullets, and him clawing the fence.

Then there's the infamous "Code of Dress." In some high schools, if your skirt looks too short, you have to kneel before the principal, in a brief allegory of fellation. If the hem doesn't reach the floor, you go home to change while he, presumably, jacks off. Boys in high school can't be too sloppy and they can't even be too sharp. You'd think the school board would be delighted to see all the spades trooping to school in pointy shoes, suits, ties and stringy brims. Un'uh. They're too visible.

What school amounts to, then, for white and black kids alike, is a 12-year course in how to be slaves. What else could explain what I see in a freshman class? They've got the slave mentality: obliging and ingratiating on the surface but hostile and resistent underneath.

As do black slaves, students vary in their awareness of what's going on. Some recognize their own put-on for what it is and even let their rebellion break through to the surface now and then. Others--including most of the "Good students" have been more deeply brainwashed. They swallow the bullshit with greedy mouths. They honest-to-God believe in grades, in busy work, in "General Education" requirements. They're pathetically eager to be pushed around. They're like those old grey-headed house niggers you can still find in the South who don't see what all the fuss is about because Mr. Charles "treats us real good!"

College entrance requirements tend to favor the Toms and screen out the rebels Not entirely, of course. Some students at Cal State L.A. are expert con artists wh know perfectly well what's happening. They want the degree or 2-S and spend their years on the old plantation. Alternately laughing and cursing as they play the game. If their egos are strong enough, they cheat a lot. And, of course, even the Toms are angry down deep somewhere. But it comes out in passive rather than active aggression. They're unexplainably thick-witted and subject to frequent spells of laziness. They misread simple questions. They spent their nights mechanically outlining history chapters while meticulously failing to comprehend a word of what's in front of them.

SAC, Butte (100-8727) 8/26/68

Director, FBI ~~(100-449698)~~ 1 - [redacted]
REC-126 100-449698-7-5

COINTELPRO
NEW LEFT

EX-100

Reurlet 8/7/68.

Enclosed herewith are four documents which may be of use to [redacted] in his efforts to deny the Students For A Democratic Society (SDS) recognition at Idaho State University (ISU).

On furnishing these documents to [redacted] you should impress upon him the need for keeping Bureau interest in this matter in the strictest confidence.

Enclosures - 4

RHH:mfs
(4)

NOTE:

By relet, Butte advised that [redacted] the [redacted] was concerned over efforts of the SDS to establish a chapter at ISU this fall. Butte requested we furnish any public source material concerning SDS that could be used by [redacted] and is considered completely trustworthy. We are enclosing the following: "Reds On Campus" and "An Analysis Of The New Left: A Gospel of Nihilism," both by the Director; "The Student New Left - A Threat to Democratic Law and Order" dated 6/28/68, and "Students For A Democratic Society Front-Runner Of The New Left" dated 8/10/67. ~~All have been previously disseminated.~~ [redacted] is a cooperative SAC contact. The documents being furnished to [redacted] are all public source information had have been furnished to individuals outside the Bureau.

MAILED 4
AUG 26 1968
COMM-FBI

SEP 3 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
GSA FPMR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 8/7/68

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COINTELPRO
NEW LEFT

On 7/26/68, [redacted] was on the Idaho State University (ISU) campus in connection with the Idaho Law Enforcement Academy. During a visit with [redacted] ISU, [redacted] discussed at some length his concern over what he considers will be a definite concentration by the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) to establish a chapter at ISU this fall. [redacted] anxious to combat such a movement in every way possible and is endeavoring to obtain information showing the true nature of SDS.

It is recommended that any material of a public source nature concerning SDS available in Domestic Intelligence or Crime Records Divisions be furnished this office to be, in turn, furnished to [redacted] already in possession of the Director's most recent testimony before the Appropriations Committee.

[redacted] considered completely trustworthy, and the Bureau is assured he will not reveal the Bureau's interest or betray our confidence.

8/22/68 RHH:mfs

(2) - Bureau (Reg.)
3 - Butte
(1 - 100-8547 - SDS)
(1 - 80-422)
THZ/ar
(5)

EX-103 100-449698-7-5

REC-71 ~~100-449698-394~~

4 AUG 12 1968

DIT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR 41 CFR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 7/1/68

FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P*)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet to Albany, 5/28/68.

Enclosed are 15 copies of a LHM.

The University of Montana (UM), Missoula, Montana, is the only campus in Montana or Idaho, the area covered by the Butte Division, where organized New Left groups are in existence. Although there has been no disturbance on any campus, including the UM campus, during the past year, a disturbance did occur in downtown Missoula that was initiated by UM faculty and students.

Sources in the LHM are: the first source is [redacted] and the second source is [redacted]

The LHM is classified confidential, because data reported from the second source could reasonably result in the identification of a Confidential Informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

Established sources on the UM campus are [redacted] UM, and [redacted]

100-449698-7--4

At the present time background information is being obtained concerning two students, [redacted] and [redacted] As soon as the necessary background investigation has been completed, Bureau permission will be requested to develop them as PSIs. Both are students

REC 46

REC 36

1 JUL 5 1968

EX 109

(2) - Bureau (Encs. 15) (Reg.) (AM)
2 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

74 JUL 17 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

who have volunteered information concerning UM activities in the past.

One problem in connection with developing informants at the present time is that during the present summer quarter there is practically no activity on the UM campus and the majority of students are away for the summer.

To improve coverage of New Left activities on the UM campus the summer school roster will be reviewed as soon as available and potential sources taking courses from pertinent faculty members will be obtained. The two faculty members in the forefront of New Left activity are [redacted] both of whom are teaching during the summer quarter. After sources are selected, background will be obtained and further efforts made to develop them, in accordance with Bureau instructions regarding development of sources on campus.

At present potential for violence on the UM campus appears minimal. However, with [redacted] and [redacted] egging the students on, anything is possible.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
July 1, 1968

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY,
University of Montana,
(UM), Missoula, Montana

On May 28, 1968, [redacted] part-time student, UM, Missoula, furnished the following information:

[redacted] attended a meeting in room #223 or #233 of the Liberal Arts Building on the UM campus on the evening of May 8, 1968. He had heard about the meeting through the campus grapevine. He did not know the purpose of the meeting, but did hear that [redacted] and [redacted] would be running the meeting.

When the meeting first started, it was a discussion about a proposed "sleep-in" in tents on the campus. The purpose of this would be to raise money to donate to the Poor People's Campaign.

There were about 20 people at the meeting, including [redacted] and [redacted] all faculty members of UM, and [redacted] and [redacted] all of whom are believed to be students at UM. [redacted] believes that [redacted] student, was also at the meeting.

After a general discussion about the proposed "sleep-in, [redacted] asked [redacted] "Is it time we bring up the SDS?" [redacted] indicated in the affirmative and the door was closed. [redacted] then went into a discussion of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). [redacted] joined in from time to time with his comments. [redacted] asked some questions and made a few objections. [redacted] did not participate in this discussion.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Declassified by 7306 3/26/77 TJS/TLC

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF 7-3-68 DATE

Group 4
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

100-449698-7-4

ENCLOSURE

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
University of Montana,
Missoula, Montana

(A characterization of the SDS is attached.)

The speakers stressed that the students should think for themselves, that they were individuals, and they needed student leaders. [redacted] said he wanted volunteers for president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer. The group did not like the word president or to have a designated spokesman. [redacted] then suggested vice presidents and [redacted] and [redacted] volunteered to be vice presidents.

During the course of the meeting, [redacted] and [redacted] both indicated they are members of the national SDS. They said there are eight national SDS members in Missoula. [redacted] recalled that they mentioned [redacted] as being one of the SDS members; however, [redacted] was not present at the meeting.

Either [redacted] or [redacted] said they would like some national members of the SDS, but it would cost $5.00. No one had the $5.00.

They passed a paper around, asking everyone to sign. Some of those present signed and some did not. [redacted] does not believe that [redacted] signed. After the paper was passed around, [redacted] said something to the effect that this now establishes the local chapter of the SDS.

During the discussion of the SDS, [redacted] indicated they wanted to infiltrate universities and labor unions. He said they are out to destroy "the industrial war complex," through strikes, demonstrations, student dissent, and refusal to work for certain organizations. [redacted] commented, "Have you noticed how many wildcat strikes there have been lately?"

[redacted] emphasized that [redacted] and [redacted] were very outspoken, enthusiastic, convincing, and had the ability to capture the group. [redacted] feels certain that Professor LAWRY was mentioned as a national member of the SDS. He could not recall any comment as to whether or not [redacted] was a

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
University of Montana,
Missoula, Montana

SDS member. [redacted] said that [redacted] took notes during the SDS meeting.

[redacted] is not certain whether or not [redacted] the ROTC at UM, is "in" with this group. He noted [redacted] did not sign the paper and speculated that [redacted] did not know what was going on and could have been at the meeting because he and [redacted] are acquainted.

[redacted] said that after the group agreed to form a SDS chapter at UM, the group then discussed a demonstration at the Armed Forces Examining and Entrance Station (AFEES), at Butte, Montana, on May 14, 1968, to create a disturbance and to distribute anti-Vietnam and anti-draft literature. It was not clear who would be sponsoring this demonstration, but [redacted] seemed to be the one most involved. It was [redacted] impression that this demonstration would be more or less a "coming out" demonstration for the newly-formed SDS chapter at Missoula.

On May 10, 1968 [redacted] UM, furnished a letter, which had been turned into his office by the janitor, who cleaned up room #106 in the Liberal Arts Building, where a meeting was held on the evening of May 9, 1968. This letter is dated May 9, 1968, and is addressed to [redacted] editor, "The Firing Line," 4441 North Clifton, Chicago, Illinois, 60640, and reads as follows:

"Dear Peggy:

Though it may sound out of the ordinary, we have a number of students in SDS out here who are interested in finding out more about going to the NCU organizing school as soon as school lets out in a couple of weeks. Could you possibly send me information I could distribute to, say, as many as ten people, as soon as you can?

"Thank you very much.

"Struggle,

"/s/ [redacted]

This letter has the written signature [redacted] and "UM -- SDS," with the return address "English Department, U. of Montana, Missoula, Mt., 59801."

On May 10, 1968, and May 13, 1968, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised:

35 individuals are scheduled to leave Missoula at 9:00 p.m., May 13, 1968, by bus for Butte, where they are to take pre-induction physical examinations beginning on the morning of May 14, 1968. They include [redacted] and [redacted]

On May 13, 1968, [redacted] advised that he was contacted by [redacted] and an unidentified girl, who was possibly [redacted], UM student. [redacted] said that a demonstration would be held in front of the bus depot in Missoula at 8:30 p.m., at which time 25 to 50 demonstrators would pass out anti-Vietnam literature. There would be no civil disturbance. Demonstrators would not block doorways or otherwise cause trouble and would be peaceful.

On May 13, 1968, [redacted] graduate student, English Department, UM, advised that [redacted] told him that, in addition to [redacted] five people from UM would proceed to Butte, Montana, via personal car, to be at the AFEES at the time [redacted] arrived there on the morning of May 14, 1968. [redacted] was sure [redacted] would go and possibly WARWICK.

Missoula Police officers and an article in "The Missoulian," Missoula daily newspaper, issue of May 14, 1968, described the anti-Vietnam war demonstration at the GREYHOUND bus depot in Missoula as beginning about 8:30 p.m., May 13, 1968, and lasting about one-half hour. Demonstrators, most of

them UM students and faculty members, marched quietly in a circle in front of the depot, carrying signs and passing out leaflets containing a reprint of an article captioned "Can We Win in Vietnam?" by [redacted] now a Professor at San Jose State College.

The demonstrators totaled about 20 at the beginning and increased to about 40 by 9:00 p.m., when a GREYHOUND bus left, carrying the individuals to Butte, Montana, for their pre-induction examinations.

About 100 on-lookers observed the demonstration. There were no incidents and no arrests were made.

"The Missoulian" article described [redacted] former UM student as instrumental in organizing the demonstration. [redacted] wife of [redacted] also participated in the demonstration. According to the article, the demonstrators included members of the Draft-Counseling Service, Student Aid Committee, and Committee for Intelligent Action, formerly the Students for Peace in Vietnam Committee.

No material was distributed containing language appearing to obstruct or interfere with recruitment or intended to cause insubordination by members of the military.

UM faculty members participating in the demonstration were identified as [redacted] English instructor; [redacted] itical Science instructor; [redacted] English instructor; and Dr. [redacted] Associate Professor of Philosophy. [redacted] eared to be leaders or advisors during the demonstration.

[redacted] tte, Montana, furnished the following information on May 14, 1968:

At 7:50 a.m., May 14, 1968, seven individuals appeared in the lobby of the building housing the AFEES in Butte. They were standing in the lobby and causing no further disturbance. The door to AFEES was locked, as AFEES officials were

taking the individuals to report through the rear door. At that time neither [redacted] nor [redacted] had reported to AFEES and were believed included in the group of seven individuals in the lobby.

At 2:40 p.m., May 14, 1968, [redacted] advised that the demonstration at AFEES was concluded. [redacted] and [redacted] finally reported for their pre-induction examinations. [redacted] was partially processed, but finally was asked to leave the facility, because he was uncooperative, in that he refused to stop passing out literature and making protestations against the draft within the confines of the Station.

[redacted] presented a belligerent attitude when asked questions. For example, when asked his name, he replied, "John," and refused to furnish any additional name. When asked for his date of birth, he gave the current date. When asked his address, he said, "You already know." When asked about an arrest record, he stated he "was busted for grass," but "the cops screwed it up and he was released." Based on this indication of use of narcotics, [redacted] dismissed, so that his Local Draft Board could obtain moral waivers prior to further processing.

[redacted] advised no violence of any type occurred and the group in the lobby appeared to consist of two men and three women, none of whom was identified by local authorities or others at the Station.

The "Montana Standard," Butte, Montana, daily newspaper, issue of May 15, 1968, in an article with the headline "Antidraft Crew Gets Butte-Style Brush Off," noted a steady rain, mixed with snow flakes, fell during the morning of May 14, 1968. According to the article, the demonstrators consisted of seven persons, described as "three long-haired boys, two short-skirted girls, one girl in jeans, and one somewhat older man in more or less conventional garb, who appeared to be their leader." They "asked no questions and would answer none. ..."

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
University of Montana,
Missoula, Montana

[redacted] Butte, advised on May 14, 1968, that a 1960 Ford Station Wagon, 1968 Montana license #4-17,569, registered to [redacted] was parked in the vicinity of the AFEES.

[redacted], UM, advised on April 5, 1968, that numerous signs were posted on campus during the early morning hours of April 5, 1968, advertising a one-half hour of silence in respect for MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., on the UM campus, starting at approximately noon on April 5, 1968. About 250 students and faculty gathered for this vigil, including three Negroes.

During the vigil approximately 12 students were engaged in passing out handbills to those assembled, which stated that the AERO REALTY COMPANY in downtown Missoula had a racist attitude, as there was a picture in the window of the realty company vilifying Dr. KING as a communist.

[redacted] advised that the student enrollment at UM includes five male Negro foreign students and three female and six male American-born Negroes.

The following information was furnished by [redacted] on April 5, 1968:

After the campus vigil broke up at about 1:15 p.m., approximately 150 of the crowd proceeded to the AERO REALTY COMPANY, 216 East Main Street, in downtown Missoula, where they milled around the building, both inside and out. The police were called and seven men and [redacted] went to the scene.

The manager of the realty company and police both requested those inside to leave and some did. There were some shouts of "Let's sit down." The manager announced that he was going to close the business and the police again requested those inside to leave, at which time approximately 19 locked their arms and sat down on the floor of the business office.

The police then placed all of them under arrest and took them to the Police Department, where they were charged with disturbing the peace. Those arrested included one Negro.

After the arrests, most of the crowd dispersed; however, approximately 50 proceeded to the Police Department and the Sheriff's Office, where they continued to mill about for some time prior to dispersing.

[redacted] advised that it was necessary for one officer to use "Mace" on one of those arrested, due to his refusal to obey the officer and outright belligerence. This was the only incident where it was necessary to use restraining measures of any kind.

Arrested outside the building was [redacted] where he was attempting to lead the activity of the crowd with a portable loudspeaker (electric bull-horn) [redacted] had previously checked this bull-horn out of the UM supplies.

[redacted] said that the obvious leaders of the demonstration were [redacted] and [redacted] both UM instructors, who were arrested inside the building, and [redacted] also a UM instructor.

All those arrested were charged with disturbing the peace, were arraigned before Police Judge WALLACE CLARK, and were released on $25.00 bond. All pled not guilty and requested separate trials.

[redacted] advised on April 5, 1968, that the demonstrators, who had been at the AERO REALTY COMPANY, held a meeting on the UM campus between 7:00 and 10:30 p.m. A pamphlet was distributed prior to and during this meeting, alleging that one demonstrator at the AERO REALTY COMPANY had been clubbed and dragged unconscious from the office.

About 125 students and faculty were in attendance at this meeting, where it was decided to stage a peaceful demonstration on the Missoula County Court House lawn, between 11:00 a.m., and 12:00 noon, April 6, 1968.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
University of Montana,
Missoula, Montana

[redacted] advised on April 6, 1968, that during the morning several of the demonstrators were passing out an unsigned pamphlet on the streets near the court house, alleging police brutality in breaking up their peaceful demonstration. The pamphlet termed it a "police riot and condemned the use of "Mace," stating this was for real riots and not peaceful gatherings, such as they had engaged in.

At approximately 11:00 a.m., a crowd of about 75 gathered on the court house lawn, where various speakers alleged police brutality and some stated that the bond of the one Negro arrested, namely [redacted] had been double that of everyone else arrested.

The size of the crowd on the court house lawn varied, depending upon the number of passers-by, who would stop momentarily and observe the proceedings. There was possibly as many as 150 participants at one time or another.

[redacted] stated that, in addition to [redacted] and [redacted], a UM instructor, was very much in evidence in the demonstration on April 5, 1968, and was one of the speakers, along with [redacted] at the court house on April 6, 1968.

The court house meeting broke up at about 1:45 p.m., and there were no incidents of any kind.

All of those arrested, including [redacted] and [redacted] were found guilty of disturbing the peace and fined $10.00 in police court on April 26, 1968. They pled guilty to a charge of disturbing the peace. Charges against [redacted], a UM English instructor, and one sophomore student were dropped for insufficient evidence.

"The Montana Kaimin," UM student newspaper, issue of April 6, 1968, had a picture on the front page with the caption "Four Missoula Policemen Carry UM English Instructor [redacted] after spraying the paralyzing chemical mace

in his face during Friday's march. [redacted] and 18 other marchers were charged with disturbing the peace during the demonstration."

[redacted]

On November 13, 1967 [redacted] said that [redacted] was one of the faculty members who participated in the peace march sponsored by the Committee for Intelligent Action held in Missoula on November 10, 1967.

Various issues of "The Montana Kaimin," UM student newspaper, in 1967 and 1968, disclosed that [redacted] has been active in his opposition to U. S. policy in Vietnam and recruiting on campus by the Central Intelligence Agency and certain other recruiting on campus.

"The Montana Kaimin," issue of April 4, 1968, contains a letter to the editor fro[redacted] in which he states his opposition to ROTC, as well as opposition to new subjects being added to the ROTC curriculum.

[redacted]

"The Montana Kaimin," issue of February 2, 1968, reported a talk by [redacted] before a meeting of the University Teachers Union. [redacted] was identified as a former member of the SDS, who helped organize a free University in Indiana.

[redacted]

On March 4, 1968, the first source made available a copy of a letter sent to several registrants of the Missoula

[redacted] Board. It was signed by three women, including [redacted] The letter identifies the signers as members of the Missoula Women Strike for Peace.

(WSP is a national women's organization which, in the past, has demonstrated against nuclear testing, the war in Vietnam, and the draft.)

In a letter to the editor of "The Missoulian," March 18, 1968, signed by her, she states she is a participant in the Missoula Women Strike for Peace that sent the letter to prospective draftees and the group has offered a counseling service.

[redacted]

On November 5, 1966, about 62 marchers, consisting of UM faculty and students, participated in an anti-Vietnam march from the campus to downtown Missoula and back. [redacted] was one of the faculty members participating.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
University of Montana,
Missoula, Montana

Various issues of "The Montana Kaimin" have identified [redacted] as active in the Committee for Intelligent Action, the organization that was active in a peace parade in Missoula on November 10, 1967.

"The Montana Kaimin," issue of April 2, 1968, had an article concerning [redacted] on March 29, 1968, using an electric bull horn and standing in front of the Student Union Building protesting the Government's policy in Vietnam, shortly after a speech by Montana Senator MIKE MANSFIELD.

[redacted]

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 2, 1967, that on September 30, 1967, and October 1, 1967, meetings of the "Northwest Conference on Draft Resistance" were held in the Faculty Office Building at Reed College, Portland, Oregon. The meetings were sponsored by the SDS.

A document prepared and circulated by one [redacted] then residing at Great Falls, Montana, identified [redacted] as among those attending the above meetings.

[redacted]

[redacted] was one of those arrested in the Missoula realty office on April 5, 1968. On April 26, 1968, he pled guilty and was fined $10.00.

[redacted]

[redacted] was one of those arrested in the Missoula

realty office on April 5, 1968. On April 26, 1968, he pled guilty and was fined $10.00.

[redacted] was one of those arrested in the Missoula realty office on April 5, 1968. The charges were dismissed the same date.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NEW LEFT ACTIVITY
University of Montana,
Missoula, Montana

APPENDIX - ORGANIZATION

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS)

The SDS, as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing U. S. intervention in the war in Vietnam, and to "radically transform" the university community and provide for its complete control by students. GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left," which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization, as of April 18, 1967, was located in room #206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-449698) DATE: 6/27/68

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulets to Albany, 5/10/68 and 5/23/68.

False Allegations of Police Brutality

None.

Immorality

None.

Action by College Administrators

On 6/7/68, [redacted], furnished the following information to [redacted]

[redacted] recently resigned as [redacted] recently had occasion to talk with [redacted] and made a general comment about conditions in the United States. [redacted] remarked, "Just wait and see what happens in August." He went on to say that there are going to be a lot of people killed and continued he did not mean a few thousand, but was talking about 80,000 to 100,000 people.

100-449698-7-3

[redacted] remarked that Senator ROBERT KENNEDY was the last hope for salvation of the country and that if NIXON and HUMPHREY are the candidates running for the office of President, "There will never be a general election." BLUMBERG commented "they" would be using napalm bombs in the Negro ghettos this summer.

EX-116

REC-3 JUL 1 1968

(2)- Bureau (Reg.)
2 - Butte
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(4)

AUG 6 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

INT. SEC.

--- [redacted] asked [redacted] what he was going to do thus summer and he said he is going to Chicago, Illinois, and to Oakland, California, to "get behind the barracades," adding "if there is a gun handy, I'll use it."

[redacted] she does not believe any of the remarks made by [redacted] but it shows what he is thinking. Although [redacted] has resigned as [redacted] he will continue as a Professor on the faculty at [redacted] noted that, when she learned that [redacted], she asked him if he was leaving UM and he told her that he was not, but had resigned so that he could do some of the things he always wanted to do. [redacted] does not know what was meant by this comment.

It may be noted that as [redacted] has been the highest faculty member responsible for publication of the "Montana Kaimin," UM student newspaper.

The "Montana Kaimin," issue of 4/5/68, had an article with the headline, "~~Blumberg Assails America as~~ Land of Myths, Violence." The article identified [redacted] who in a speech on campus the night before summed up America as "... a nation of violence and a land of hate and racism. America is a land of myths. ..."

[redacted] went on to say that "... the American ideals of honor and equality in the face of the Negro crisis are no more than mythological. This country is on the brink of revolution. Americans are deluding themselves that all will be well.

"Whites cannot continue to treat the black man as they have and soon the black man will spring cataclysmically into a revolt. The Negroes are now generating hatred for the whites that is stemming from the ugly and indefensible attitudes of whites toward Negroes.

"Martin Luther King's death will cause Negro violence groups to rejuvenate their violence policies. The recent department store fires in Chicago are preparatory to the revolution which will errupt there this summer at the Democratic Convention."

[redacted] feels certain "The Negro crisis in America will be a violent and bloody one. The remarkable new generation offers one of our only hopes for a peaceful racial co-existence.

"One of the nation's greatest creditability gaps lies between generations. America's young people are waking up and finding out that the older generation has been lying to them." [redacted] hopes that "when the white military is called out to quell the riots that enough young civilian white people will join the other side to see if whites will fire on whites.

"The Negro is a lossely-knit group, which is unorganized because of enslaved ancestry. The Negro has developed from slavery into a matriarchal society. The only thing that has kept the Negro from achieving the same rights as other minority groups is the color of his skin."

[redacted] said he "doubted the creditability of this government and its officials in the face of the upcoming crisis."

The demonstration by approximately 150 UM faculty and students in downtown Missoula on 4/5/68, was described in Butte letter to the Bureau, 6/10/68, captioned as above. It will be recalled that approximately 19 individuals locked arms and sat down on the floor of a Missoula realty office. All were placed under arrest and charged with disturbing the peace.

The "Montana Kaimin," issue of 4/6/68, in an article concerning the demonstration and the arrests identified [redacted] as one of three faculty members who posted bond for five of the students at the city jail. [redacted] elped collect additional bail money from the crowd.

BT #100-8727

On 1/27/58, [redacted] - UM, contacted an Agent at Missoula and related that UM was having some difficulty with the American Legion in the State of Montana. [redacted] inquired if information was available to UM from the files of the FBI and he was informed such information was not available.

[redacted] then asked if a security clearance was given to the members of the board that selected candidates for Fulbright Scholarships and awards and was advised that the Agent did not know.

Potential Counterintelligence Action

Being submitted to the Bureau on individual cases.

Pending Counterintelligence Action

None.

Tangible Results

None.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/10/68

FROM: SAC, BUTTE (100-8727)(P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM —
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

ReBulet to Albany, 5/23/68.

1. False Allegations of Police Brutality

[redacted] (UM), [redacted], Montana, advised on April 5, 1968, that numerous signs were posted on campus during the early morning hours of April 5, 1968, advertising a one-half hour of silence in respect for MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., on the UM campus, starting at approximately noon on April 5, 1968. About 250 students and faculty gathered for this vigil, including three Negroes.

During the vigil approximately 12 students were engaged in passing out handbills to those assembled, which stated that AERO REALTY COMPANY in downtown Missoula had a racist attitude, as there was a picture in the window of the realty company vilifying Dr. KING as a communist.

[redacted] advised that the student enrollment at UM includes five male Negro foreign students and three female and six male American-born Negroes.

100-441968-7-2

The following information was furnished by [redacted] on April 5, 1968:

EX-115 REC-38 44-4441968-1

After the campus vigil broke up at about 1:15 p.m., approximately 150 of the crowd proceeded to AERO REALTY COMPANY, 216 East Main Street, in downtown Missoula, where they milled around the building, both inside and out. The police were called and seven men and [redacted] went to the scene.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED ENCLOSURE

14

17 JUN 13 1968

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 2)(Reg.)
2 - Butte
THZ/im
(4)

JUL 8 - 1968

INT-2866

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

The manager of the realty company and police both requested those inside to leave and some did. There were some shouts of "Let's sit down." The manager announced that he was going to close the business and the police again requested those inside to leave, at which time approximately 19 locked their arms and sat down on the floor of the business office.

The police then placed all of them under arrest and took them to the Police Department, where they were charged with disturbing the peace. Those arrested included one Negro.

After the arrests most of the crowd dispersed; however, approximately 50 proceeded to the Police Department and Sheriff's Office, where they continued to mill about for some time prior to dispersing.

[redacted] advised that it was necessary for one officer to use "Mace" on one of those arrested, due to his refusal to obey the officer and outright belligerence. This was the only incident where it was necessary to use restraining measures of any kind.

Arrested outside the building was [redacted] where he was attempting to lead the activity of the crowd with a portable loudspeaker (electric bull-horn). [redacted] had previously checked this bull-horn out of the UM supplies.

[redacted] said that the obvious leaders of the demonstration were [redacted] and [redacted] both UM instructors, who were arrested inside the building, and [redacted] also a UM instructor.

All those arrested were charged with disturbing the peace, were arraigned before Police Judge WALLACE CLARK, and released on $25.00 bond. All pled not guilty and requested separate trials.

[redacted] advised on April 5, 1968, that the demonstrators, who had been at the AERO REALTY COMPANY, held a

meeting on the UM campus between 7:00 and 10:30 p.m. A pamphlet was distributed prior to and during this meeting, alleging that one demonstrator at the AERO REALTY had been clubbed and dragged unconscious from the office.

About 125 students and faculty were in attendance at this meeting, where it was decided to stage a peaceful demonstration on the Missoula County Court House lawn between 11:00 a.m., and 12:00 noon, April 6, 1968.

[redacted] advised on April 6, 1968, that during the morning several of the demonstrators were passing out an unsigned pamphlet on the streets near the court house, alleging police brutality in breaking up their peaceful demonstration. The pamphlet termed it a "police riot" and condemned the use of "Mace," stating this was for real riots and not peaceful gatherings, such as they had engaged in.

At approximately 11:00 a.m., a crowd of about 75 gathered on the court house lawn, where various speakers alleged police brutality and some stated that the bond of the one Negro arrested, namely [redacted] had been double that of everyone else arrested.

The size of the crowd on the court house lawn varied, depending upon the number of passers-by, who would stop momentarily and observe the proceedings. There was possibly as many as 150 participants at one time or another.

[redacted] stated that, in addition to [redacted] and [redacted] a UM instructor, was very much in evidence in the demonstration on April 5, 1968, and was one of the speakers, along with [redacted] and [redacted] at the court house on April 6, 1968.

The court house meeting broke up at about 1:45 p.m., and there were no incidents of any kind.

All of those arrested including [redacted] and [redacted] were found guilty of disturbing the peace and fined $10.00 in police

court on April 26, 1968. They pled guilty to a charge of disturbing the peace. Charges against [redacted] a UM English Instructor, and one sophomore student were dropped for insufficient evidence.

The "Montana Kaimin," UM student newspaper, issue of April 6, 1968, had a picture on the front page with the caption "Four Missoula policemen carry UM English Instructor Denault Blouin after spraying the paralyzing chemical Mace in his face during Friday's march. Mr. [redacted] and 18 other marchers were charged with disturbing the peace during the demonstration."

Enclosed for Bureau information is one Xerox copy of a pamphlet dated April 4, 1968, distributed on the UM campus. Note the first article signed by [redacted] Instructor, Political Science, captioned "THE CHIEF OF POLICE IN MISSOULA IS A HOOD." Also note the article on Page 2 concerning Senator MIKE MANSFIELD and the draft by [redacted] Instructor in English.

Also enclosed is a Xerox copy of a pamphlet distributed in downtown Missoula on April 6, 1968, captioned "IN OUR TOWN?".

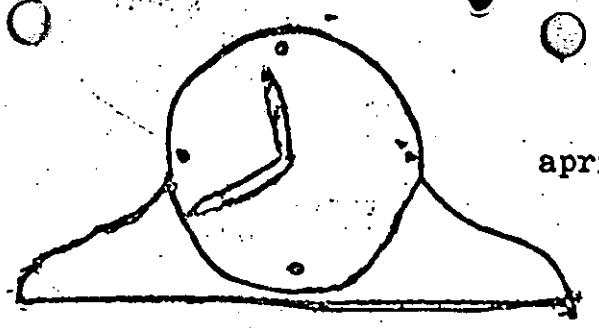
2. Immorality

Information being developed.

3. Action by College Administrators

No evidence of firm action developed.

Participation by faculty members and number of students participating set out under Item #1.



april 4, 1968

THE CHIEF OF POLICE IN MISSOULA IS A HOOD

Joe Hood is the chief of police in Missoula. His department, like that of nearly every other police department in the United States, is undergoing the severest crisis of its history. The crisis has nothing to so with the fact that the police are underpaid, undertrained, and that generally they are people without either the motivation or the intellectual equipment to perform the job of law enforcement, though these things are all true. Neither does this crisis have anything to do with a rising crime rate, or a generally declining respect for law and order.

The crisis in the Missoula Police Department is the consequence of the revolution that has occurred in American society in the last four or five years. Perhaps it would be better to say that the revolution has been in American culture rather than in the society. The breakdown in society is manifested in racial insurrection and police repression (revenge) in the larger cities, in the generational war (parents discipline their children by asking the police to send them to jail), in the extremism with which police and other individuals attempt to crush the anti-war movement in the country, and finally and most dramatically, this breakdown is manifested in the fantastic instability of interpersonal relationships--hardly anyone is surprised at anything his friends do and his friends do nothing but durprising things.

What I am saying is that the Revolution--the first real American revolution--has already(finally) happened. Suddenly a majority of the young people in this country, as well as a good many older people, and nearly all black people, believe in justice, equality, freedom, and democracy. This means that we realize that our government and our society represent none of these things, but rather imperialism abroad of the most brutal and powerful sort, and 1984-Brave-New-World manipulative bureaucratism here at home.

generations of Americans have b exposed--the BOMB and the incre affluence--are too little under stood and too complicated to be discussed here. In any case, th has been the fragmentation of t society into polarized factions and the disintegration of the social and political structure.

To come back to Missoula, a its police department, what all this means is that the police have lost their minds like every body else. The one thing a cop has to know with some sureness i order to keep his job is whom he can arrest and whom he can haras with impunity. This involves knowing the political and class structure of the town. You arre lower class people and isolated deviants. But what happens when middle and upper class people st acting lower class--i.e., being honest about their hedonism, and not caring about "respectability What happens when everybody beco a "deviant"?

The police no longer have an guidelines. They arrest everybod and anybody, with, of course, th exception of their own kind. The expose a wider and wider segment of the community to their incompetence, their lack of respect f the law and order (i.e., their breaking-and-entering, assault and battery, entrapment, voyeuri use of profane language in publi places, drunkenness, lying, and the other little habits policeme acquire in the process of trying keepp the town in shape), and the helplessness in the face of the problem that bugs everyone-- the awful choices between fascism, anarchy, and revolution, which a all different sides of the same process going on in our society.

The police are paranoid. The world is shattering and they don know where to turn. We need to sustain them through this crisis. To sustain them, we must teach them. For the teaching to be effective, we must love them.

MIKE'S NAIVETE ABOUT THE DRAFT

When questioned about the Draft system last Friday, Senator Mansfield advocated that it be replaced by some program of Universal Military Training. He criticized the SSS (Selective Service System) for its inequities, placing an unfair burden on young men who, perhaps for reasons beyond their control, cannot go to college. He also opposed the Republican proposal for a draft lottery on grounds that such a program would create undue anxiety, making it difficult for a young man to plan his career reasonably.

According to what the SSS has said of its purposes and methods, Mansfield's remarks can only be called naive. Those very features of the system that he condemned, the SSS has singled out as its peculiar virtues. Its function, according to the Selective Service Handbook published by General Hershey's agency, is not merely to deliver a quota of men to the Department of Defense for military service; the major "challenge" to the SSS lies "in dealing with the other millions of registrants... developing more effective human beings in the national interest." This means "channeling" them, whatever their personal aspirations or political beliefs, into civilian jobs that serve the interests of the military-industrial complex.

Since job freedom is a common American ideal, this function of the SSS raises a very real practical problem of how to order men around in a free society without making them rebellious. Appeals to "citizenship" and "responsibility" are finally not enough. More effective is the threat of the danger, poverty, and stupidity of the military tour to the lowly draftee. Who would not rather pursue dutifully the "pleasures" of a college life or a cushy civilian job--or even an uncushy one for that matter; public school teachers may be harried and underpaid, but it is still easier to face a classroom of high school students than a band of Viet Cong, or a drill sergeant.

The ways that the SSS exercises this time-honored carrot-and-stick method of social control are remarkably sophisticated. I haven't space to detail these here, but the general operating assumption of the SSS is that the most efficient way of steering men is to play on their [illegible] the system is expressly

must endure; he would like to do as he pleases; he would appreciate a certain future..." but in the end, willy-nilly, "he complies."

The SSS concludes this account its methods proudly, "The psychol of granting wide choice under pres sure... is the American or indirec way of achieving what is done by direction in foreign countries wh choice is not permitted." It would appear that Mansfield's sensitivi toward engendering anxiety is not only unrealistic but un-American.

The recent directives lifting graduate school and occupational deferments (among others) would seem to repudiate the SSS policies They do not. The control remains- the deferred classifications still exist-- only, the Federal governme has temporarily ceased to provide deferment guidelines, encouraging the local Boards to defer less and draft more broadly. The consequenc of this are uncertain, but so far appears that the Boards are contin uing to grant both occupational an graduate student deferments, though fewer of them, and on a hap hazard and piecemeal basis. the en result is that the system has become more preferential than ever more absolute in its control--and the anxieties and the uncertainties of those within the system have be come virtually unbearable. The Ame ican youth, deferred or otherwise, are more tightly in the grip of th Military Establishment than ever before.

The Military's hold on indust (or vice-versa) and on national policy has been generally acknowledged since Eisenhower's farewel warning about the Juggernaut (way back when its budget was a mere $40 billions.). In the extraordin growth of its authority and power since then, the SSS plays a cruci role. Through the draft, all Amer men are now being raised under it authority. Mansfield's recommend- ation of a UMT would merely make overt the already pervasive influ ence of the largest war machine history. What he recommends, in is to cure a headache by perform a lobotomy.

Paul Warwick
Instructor, English.

FREE ENTERPRISE AT WORK

With the use of marijuana becomi prevalent in metropolitan areas among entertainers (remember the Rolling Stones and a member of F falo Springfield?), authorities predicting its legalization with

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF J. MICHAEL O'TOOLE

School is such a game; choose, A,B,C,D; Eliminate B and C, such fun, presto a model student. A real level-headed kid, smart, ambitious, decent, a good boy, he will go places someday-- some of them say, even if it's crazy. 3.5, 3.7--Law School-- you're really on top of the world. You want to know the answers to which questions? Five dollars to take the Soc. final for you! No thanks, you can use my book though, it's underlined.

Yes, it's nice to know that the test will only cover the material in the book--A,b,c,d, or none of these. Yes, none of these, very appropriate. Augustine's concept of God. Is appearance reality? What is reality? What is truth? What is relevant? What does relevant mean? I must uphold my image--to whom? Why am I so nervous, my armpits are dripping--those cars and people are driving me nutty. I hate it, God, I hate it. Why is there so much, isn't college for fun, too? Three papers and an Art test this week--how will I ever cover it thoroughly? "Why do you take things so seriously, Michael?" She says, "Why do you let it get to you? There is nothing you can do about it--take everything as it comes." So she says.

God created man with a free will. If God can give man a free will, why can't man give man a free will--why can't man give himself a free will? I am so tense, they are driving me crazy, can't I ever do what I want without hurting them? Why do they make me hurt them—I don't want to hurt them.

She certainly is a cute little gal, a good teacher too. She gets right to the heart of the matter, she's so happy and optimistic, lives and dies for that baby of hers. She and her husband were walking hand in hand in front of me. I was envious, and maybe a little jealous. She wants to leave the country. Her husband might get drafted. She is a real fine person--I'd like to meet someone like her some day—She might take a job in Canada.

Greg--certainly a perceptive man, he scares me, I don't understand some of the things he says. He was in the Peace Corps--the pleasure and solitude of those African plains. Is

"Hmm"--331, Theories of International Relations--sounds as good as anything. Barclay Kuhn--I've heard a lot about him, but I guess I'll live through it.

Why does he open up like that, what's up with this guy. I really feel sorry for him. He doesn't seem to be able to live with himself. Like I told Mrs. What's-her-name after class, "I said almost the same thing to a group last night." God, I'd hate to be as hung up as he is. Hal gets depressed when I talk about the war and the system. They were the same problems he had when he was an undergrad. "Hasn't anything improved-I hate to see it again." What a stupi thing to say, I thought. Hal likes t hold his head in the sand—is Richard III a tragic hero? We are all tragic, but not heroes, but then—Richard might not have been either.

We all think a lot about what he says. We really get scared to walk in there. Why can't we just write out those blue books and leave? Those eyes-- two-dimensional, hidden behind that three-dimensional beard—green tie, blue shirt, swathed in brown corduroy--shoes spattered with white paint. Shaved--you're kidding!!

A visual image imposing a mental barrier perhaps, if that doesn't sound too empirical. He seems to have changed. Why is he so concerned with how this material relates to us. Let's just talk about anything--Students for a Democratic Society, anything. Eliminate the last dying throes of textbook "Joe College."

Just one year left and I'll have to decide. Dolly gets mad when I depress Hall by talking about it. Marie says, "What's happened to you, lately?" "Don't get so upset, Michael don't wish your life away," says Paula. Paula's in the other class. "How could I write that paper," she says-- "I don't have any idea where I stand. Politics isn't my field." I'm so tired of answers like that I'm confused, too, so many talk like that and so many are so upset. The others are good Americans--they want the best for the country, but there are more important things than political cliches, you don't kill over cliches. In so many ways they are so right, I have to go along, but it still gets to me. Too much team effort, too much God, mother, and the flag--as if pollution only comes from pulp mills.

The pictures in Time magazine--"Oh, my God!" Will there never be a

Go to Eastern and cool off. Don't worry about any of it. Play tennis and take mickey mouse courses. I've got to get away from him,them,her,me. Anonymity--relaxation--one quarter, that's all I would need.

Look at that train--not too fast --you would never know it-- somebody thought of that-- three feet of wire above the railing. Walk further on--God, that water looks cold. It's almost an impulsive thing, sort of like sleeping with a woman--it's all over before you know it. Don't be absurd, for Christ's sake--what happens if it gets real, though. I wonder how many people watch the light on that train.

People--that's my hangup. I like people and I want to be liked by people. Why is it that such close communications can be made with people who I am not close to, yet with the people who I am close to, nothing of the sort takes place. Teachers and students can communicate fine--boys and girls are lost--husbands and wives too. It's easy to talk to strangers, yet it seems ridiculous. I feel rejected on all sides. The fraternity gave me the boot with no "concrete" reasons or warnings. I just "didn't fit", nothing definite could be said.

I can rationalize to myself-- I know I'm not "other-directed," even if I may want to be. I know I don't react in a normal fashion, everything is too serious. I know I don't fit. I know my constant preoccupation of preaching about education, responsibility, war, etc. alienates me from others. I need them almost desperately, yet I can't change myself for conformity's sake because I know I'm right. Self-conscious at all moments, an almost paranoid obsession with the opinions of others. But they are not guilty of my condition--I am--- I call the plays.

Her mother said to me, "What shape would our country be in if everyone was like you?" A stinging slap. Mrs. B.--my neighbor since childhood--her daughter and I grew up together, practically lived together. "Bernard was gone for five years." She thinks I'm chicken. Oh, my God-- is this the price of belief--the price of mak-

repel me--I don't want to seem them It's an ever deepening isolation, conscious suspicion, doubts, anxiet Change schools, towns, groups--it k catching up. Turn to literature and drama--One can cry over Hecuba and Trojan Women, but it's still not reality.

All the empathizing in the worl gives me no direction to real life. I'm proud and ashamed, full of self-doubt and confidence, hope and desp all at the same time.

School has always been a haven sorts--a place to lose myself--orde my own society to fit as I need it. Yet school places new demands on me to understand myself, and prove the realities of my existence. Not all of it, to be sure, very little.

It's easy to forget yourself in relation to learning, it's almost a necessity--enroll in the Bus. Ad. school. Yet, I'm irresistibly draw to the Humanities. I've been called dilettante, but when I chagged to Liberal Arts I never consciously knew why. I just "liked it better," without really thinking about it. I could be part of a search to help m college "work" for me. I don't know for sure.

Is it possible for man to keep in touch with reality when his personal ethics and beliefs compete wi his need for other people and his sense of belonging? Does the realit of ultimate happiness lie in creati a society within my own mind? These are questions that I cannot answer now.

U.S. CHARGED WITH PATTERN OF GENOCI

Last December, the International Wa Crimes Tribunal, an organization launched by Bertrand Russell and co prising intellectuals and humanitar from Europe, Asia, and America, met for a second time in Roskilde, Denm Witnesses included American vets of Vietnam and So. Vietnamese civilian among others. The following are the major conclusions of the Tribunal: that the U.S. has "committed aggres against Vietnam", practiced "delibe and systematic bombings of civilian utilized "weapons and products prohibited by the laws of war", and, finally, "has preferred a policy of war and aggression aimed at total genocide to a policy of peace." (Quotes from LIBERATION, Vol. XXI, No 9 and 10)

Donna Grindell

IN OUR TOWN?

People of Missoula-- it is happening here. And the reports you are receiving from most of the news media have not been honest, or at very least, have not been complete. The actions of the police in Missoula yesterday were unnecessary and, in some cases, brutal. And we need your help, your cooperation, in seeing that it does not happen again today and other days.

People, there is discrimination and racism in Missoula; Negroes and Indians are turned away by landlords and businessmen every day; the original covenant of the Farviews realtors declares that no non-whites with the exception of "domestic servants" shall be permitted to live there; Sigma Chi fraternity still contains an explicit racial discrimination clause; even today, the one Negro arrested had to pay double the bail anyone else paid, although the charge--disturbing the peace-- was exactly the same. Abrams, the courageous officer who first squirted mace in the faces of two people, one of them a girl, was heard to say, "I don't care if the nigger dies." And the subtle, really painful prejudice in this country and this town is so widespread and so universally denied that it poses the greatest and the most long-lived problem.

Yesterday, April 5th, nineteen persons were arrested in what Paul Warwick, and others, have described as "a pdice riot." Mace was used on several people. Mace is a concentrated liquefied tear gas, which dissolves skin oils and exposes nerve ends; it is incredibly painful, and was designed for use by policemen in cities during largescale riots, when their lives were endangered and they didn't want to kill.

People, these demonstrators were not attacking the police or anyone, they were not being violent in any way. The only violence perpetrated yesterday was police violence. Desk-sergeant Warren Cochrane gleefully remarked that the Missoula Police Force had not had so much "fun" in years.

Please read this list of some things done and said by our city police force yesterday, things ignored by reporters. We feel that the seriousness of their actions must not be underestimated; we also hope that if you agree that you will call them, ask them at least to deal with non-violent demonstrators in the future in a non-violent manner, with restraint and decency more befitting their responsibility.

1.)Montana law states that arresting officers must inform persons of their rights at the time of arrest; yet, the people arrested yesterday were not so informed until their arraignment several hours later. In fact, Chip Kinzel, when arrested, asked what his rights were, and was informed, "you'll hear it, later."

2.)Almost every person arrested reported that they had been flung against walls, punched, had their hair pulled, arms twisted, etc. They also mentioned that when Mace was used outside, it was splashed around pretty carelessly.

3.)Some of the remarks of the police included, "If you try to escape or resist arrest, I'll kill you." "Kill the nigger." "Why don't you just club them on the head and drag them off?" .. and widespread profanity and obscenity.

4.)Several arrests were made at first for "trespassing", an offense which is not punishable by arrest. Joel Smith was arrested while trying with a loudspeaker to disperse the demonstrators; Ed Lahey was arrested for daring to ask an officer if they could "talk about it."

5.)Finally--not one officer made a move to relieve the pain of the people struck by mace. The demonstrators themselves collected rags and applied cold water to the eyes of the victims; some of them, already arrested, jumped out of the police cars to help.

Missoulians, we are not seeking to cause trouble-- this is not our first demonstration and it is certainly not our last. We are

Why We March

1. WE MARCH TODAY in mourning for the Rev. Martin Luther King and to continue his work -- to end racism in Missoula.

2. YESTERDAY, AS YOU MAY HAVE HEARD, a group of about 50 people marched to Aero Realty on E. Main St. to ask them about their approach to race relations implied by a sign in their window showing a picture of the Rev. King at an alleged communist training camp. Aero Realty said they were not racist and that they knew of no realtor in Missoula who is. (They added, "Some of our best friends are Negro.") We know there's racism among Missoula realtors and lots of it. We're marching today because we want everyone else to know it and we'll talk about it this afternoon at the Courthouse.

3. YESTERDAY, ALSO, WE LEARNED THAT IN MISSOULA, AS IN MEMPHIS, the concern of the police is not to end racism but to jail those who are fighting against it. In order to break up the nonviolent discussion at Aero Realty the police used MACE, a concentrated tear and nerve gas which burns, causes temporary nausea and blindness, and according to the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare can even kill. We are going to talk about what the police did yesterday.

4. WE'RE MARCHING TO DEMAND THAT THE POLICE STOP USING MAce, as well as any other kind of brutality they practice.

5. FINALLY, WE MARCH BECAUSE WE HAVE JUST BEGUN TO SEEK answers to Robert F. Kennedy's question, "How can we turn this country around?"

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/31/68

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8727) (P)

SUBJECT: COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM
INTERNAL SECURITY
DISRUPTION OF THE NEW LEFT

COINTELPRO - NEW LEFT 100-449698-1

ReBulet to Albany, 5/10/68.

Information was recently received that a Students for a Democratic Society chapter was formed at the University of Montana (UM), Missoula, Montana, and investigation is presently being conducted to verify that a chapter does, or does not, exist. Three or four professors at UM are in the forefront of any demonstrations and similar activities.

It is suggested that specific information, particularly from news media, concerning faculty participation and involvement in activities and demonstrations of the New Left, be brought to the attention of reliable members of the UM alumni and the Board of Regents, so that they will be fully aware of the extent to which some faculty members are involved.

The greater universities of Montana consist of six units, including UM and the Board of Regents is the overall governing board. This board is composed of approximately six members, all Governor-appointees. They, in fact, exercise a very definite control over each campus, principally because they control the appropriation each campus receives. Some members of the Board of Regents are personally known to Agents of this Office and are considered completely trustworthy. They are also known to be greatly concerned about some of the recent activity on the UM campus.

MCT 100-449698-7-1

It is also suggested that the parents of many students at UM, particularly out-of-state students, are often not aware that their children are participating in

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5010-106-02

demonstrations and similar activities. News media often identify the participants and it is suggested that an anonymous letter could be sent to parents, informing them of the activities of their children and, if that particular activity has received publicity, a copy of the newspaper article could be included in the letter.

It is the opinion of this Office that the best counterintelligence program would be to bring about the removal of the few faculty members involved, which could be accomplished, if enough pressure is brought to bear by the alumni association and the Board of Regents.

The other principal campuses in the State of Montana and Idaho are the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho; Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho; and Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana. To date, there has not been activity on those campuses that could be considered that of the New Left.